The Merchants' Exchange
Grill Room and Restaurant
319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B.C.
QUANN BROS., Proprietors.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX
HOUSEHOLD
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXIV.---NO. 14 TEN PAGES. VICTORIA B. C TUESDAY JUNE 26 1900 TEN PAGES. FORTY-SECOND YEAR



Great Cut
IN
SILVERWARE
AT
FOR A FEW DAYS. Challoner & Mitchell.

FROM BORDEAUX
VIA CAN. PAC. RY. AND STEAMSHIP.
BARTON & GUESTIER'S
CHATEAU MARGAUX
ST. JULIEN
MEDOC
SAUTERNES
QUARTS AND PINTS
R. P. RITHET & CO., L'td,
IMPORTERS.

PERINET CHAMPAGNE
FOR REAL VALUE
We pay for the advertisement and do not tack it on to the Wine.
Hudson's Bay Co.
AGENTS.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Premium Income $4,206,040.00
Reserve Fund $5,377,895.00
Settlement of all Claims made without reference to Head Office by
ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.
General Agents for British Columbia.

If You Would



Make a safe investment, and one that will always give you pleasure do not miss the opportunities we are offering every week for supplying yourself with everything in the grocery line at the lowest prices ever offered for first-class goods.
BATGER'S MARMALADE .. ..15c. jar
CHRISTIE'S CREAM SODAS.. ..30c. tin.
TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER.. ..50c. box
GRANULATED SUGAR .. ..10 lbs for $1.
FRESH McLAREN'S CHEESE WEEKLY.
"DIXI" HAMS AND BACON ARE UNSURPASSED.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO,

Houde's
STRAIGHT CUT
Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC
ARE BETTER THAN THE BEST.

IT COMES HIGH IN PRICE, BUT YOU MUST HAVE IT.
Mellor's Pure Mixed Paints
$1.75 PER GALLON.
J. W. MELLOR, - 76-78 Fort Street

TO CANNERS AND OTHERS
We are fully stocked to supply you with DRY GOODS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS, OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and DRILLS.
All orders shipped same day as received.
Write us for samples and Quotations.
J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street. VICTORIA, B. C.

Under Distress for Rent
The Cuthbert-Browne Co'y, L't'd.
LEADING AUCTIONEERS
Are instructed to sell by AUCTION in their salerooms, Langley Street, on
TO-DAY at 2 p.m.
A Large Quantity of
DESIRABLE FURNITURE
ELEGANT PIANO, "CAPE" CART AND EFFECTS
Including: Elegant Cabinet Grand Pianoforte in handsome walnut case, by Williams & Co., Toronto. This instrument is in fine condition, excellent tone. Solid Oak Roller Top Desk; Large Double Clerk's Desk, 12 feet by 5 feet; Office Tables; Two Hard Wood Sideboards, light and dark; 6 Cane Seated Dining Chairs; Oak Occasional and Centre Tables; Oak Upholstered Rockers; Walnut and Mahogany ditto; Oak Umbrella Stand; Oak Bed Set. Ash and Maple ditto; Bureaus; Wash Stands; Single and Double Bedsteads; Oak Bedsteads; Blankets and Sheets; Wire, Box and Top Mattresses; Albion Cook Stove; 60 yards of Fine English Linoleums; Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; Carpet Squares; Several Sets of Books; Set of International Encyclopaedia, 15 volumes; and a large quantity of Useful Household Requisites, etc., etc., also very fine ENGLISH "CASE" CART, and a very fine set of American Ninepins and Balls. Terms Cash.
The auctioneers desire a large attendance at this sale, as it is their intention to sell the goods without the slightest reserve.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

CASH ADVANCED
On Furnished Houses, Stocks of Merchandise, and all kinds of Personal Property entrusted to us for sale.
Auction sales conducted in city or district. Personal Property purchased privately if desired. On all confidential business, call and see us.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.
Offices, 17 Trounce Ave. Salerooms, 37 and 39 Langley Street.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
MINING AND STOCK BROKERS
COMPANY PROMOTERS.
Truest Quotations on all Mining Stocks. Purchasers found for Mining Stocks and Properties. Telephone 683.

Buy Athabasca
At present prices we believe Athabasca to be the best buy for a quick rise.
The clean-up for the month of June is expected to be over $25,000.
Buyers at present quotations ought to make a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent. in the near future.
A. W. MORE & CO.
86 GOVERNMENT STREET.

J.F. FOULKES & CO
MINING AND STOCK BROKERS.
Special Offerings:
Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Noble Five, Van Anda, Victoria Gas Co., Albion Iron Works Co., C. P. N. Co., B. C. Electric Railway Co.
Real Estate
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Properties on Esquimalt Road, City Lots, Farms and Ranches. Agents for Townsites of Ladysmith, Allison, and Similkameen.

Lime! Lime!
Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark.)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

AUCTION
Under instructions from Mr. E. Wood, I will sell on the premises,
No. 31 JOHNSON ST.
—AT—
2 P. M. on Tuesday, June 26th
The contents of his TOBACCO AND FRUIT STORE, including staple grades of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos; Candies in all varieties; Fruit, etc., etc. Particular attention is called to the handsome Glass Top and Front Counter; also a new Singer Sewing Machine, etc., etc.
Terms Cash. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

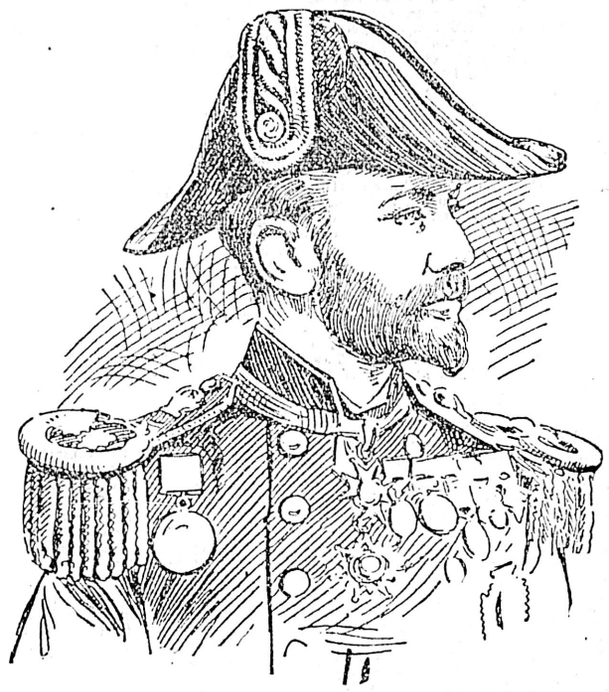
AUCTION
I have received instructions to remove to my salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas Street, anwd to sell without
Costly And Almost New
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Particulars later.
WM. T. HARDAKER,
Telephone 693. The Auctioneer.

Victoria Transfer Company
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.
Livery & Hack Stables
19, 21, 23 Broughton st., foot of Broad.
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

TENNIS GOODS.
FISHING TACKLE.
All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery, Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books, etc., at
78 GOVT St FOX'S.

BEEF MEAL
Is the best Egg Producer on the market-Try a 25c Package.
For Sale At
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
CITY MARKET.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S FORCE WIPED OUT



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD H. SEYMOUR, K.C.B.
Commanding the International Force Which Is Reported to Have Been Destroyed in China.

Special to the Colonist.

NEW YORK, June 25.--A special to the Journal states that Admiral Seymour's force has been wiped out.

Canadian Outpost Cut Off

Two Killed, a Lieutenant and Four Wounded, Three Captured.

Fifty Canadians and Two Companies of Shropshires Beat off Enemy.

London, June 26.—(4:25 a.m.)—Lord Roberts' six columns are converging, apparently so as to close in upon the Free Staters, although decisive results cannot be expected for several days.

A number of Boers, who were supposed to be within the wide flung net; have broken, or rather stolen through Gen. Rundle's Ficksburg-Senekal lines.

The Canadians were engaged in the Honing Spruit fight last Friday.

Gen. Dewet's men first cut off a Canadian outpost of mounted rifles at Dawson, two being killed, Lieut. Triglis (?) and four others being wounded and three captured. The Free Staters then attacked the camp where were 50 Canadians and two companies of Shropshires, though without effect, as the men were well entrenched.

The foreign military attaches who were with Lord Roberts are now in Capetown, en route for Europe. United States Consul Hay, of Pretoria, is going to Manchadodorp, in the interest of the British prisoners, and to see President Kruger.

Eighty Hollanders have been lodged in jail at Standerton, for destroying property prior to the British occupation. The wives and children of Boers are surprised that the British do not loot, but pay for what they get.

The Boers derailed a construction train near Standerton on June 24. Two trainmen were killed and four badly wounded.

A party of Brabant's Horse, near Ficksburg, saw a camp of khaki-clad men, and walked in, only to find themselves among the Boers. The visitors surrendered.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The Boers are losing a large number of horses from the cold and from the lack of food, and the survivors are in a miserable condition. The inadequacy of the Boer commissariat is telling on the burghers."

The Times editorially adopts the suggestion of a correspondent that Johannesburg should be the capital of Transvaal Colony, "because the traditions of Pretoria are corrupt."

Montreal, June 25.—The Star has the following special from Kroonstad, June 20 (delayed in transmission):

"Canadian artillery forces were engaged in sharp outpost fight yesterday. Morden Kerr was killed; Lieut. Triegis, Aspinwall and Barney T. Miles were wounded. Bell was taken prisoner. There are two Bells in D battalion, I. and P. A.; they both belong to Hamilton."

Chinese Entrance Tax

Colonel Prior Tries Vainly to Increase It to Five Hundred Dollars.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Objects and Also to the Natal Act.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 25.—Col. Prior alone of the British Columbia representatives made a gallant fight to secure the consummation of the wishes of the province regarding Chinese immigration, but without success. He moved to increase the poll tax to $500, but was met with the prompt objection by the Premier that no private member could propose an amendment to affect revenue.

Col. Prior asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to waive this objection and also to test the feeling of the house, but the Premier would not consent, and consequently the government must assume responsibility for thwarting the wishes of the people.

Mr. Morrison moved an amendment to embody the Natal test on Asiatic immigrants.

A letter from the war office asks the Japanese, and therefore he could not accept the amendment, which was negatived. The bill stands for third reading.

zA letter from the war office asks the terms of service of the Canadian contingents. This is thought to be preliminary to orders for them to come home.

Mr. Mulock gives notice of a bill to make arrangements for the settlement of industrial disputes.

A POLITICAL PICNIC.

Hon. Richard McBride Entertains His Committees in Dewdney Riding.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 25.—(Special)—Hon. Richard McBride gave a picnic to his committees and their families in the recent Dewdney campaign, at Mission on Saturday. At the entrance of the grove where the picnic was held was a big streamer, on which was inscribed: "Dick is all right." There were refreshments, music, dancing and political speeches galore, and Mr. McBride received an ovation from the picnickers when he rose to address them. Mr. W. J. Bowser was among the other prominent speakers.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor McInnes arrived in Vancouver yesterday. His friends have spread the news throughout the city that Mr. McInnes and his son—his former private secretary—will leave Victoria for good, and live hereafter in Vancouver, his son practising law here.

The reason physicians always recommend Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is because they know of its absolute purity.

EXPENSIVE JAM.

All the Logs on West Branch of Penobscot Hung Up.

Kino, Maine, June 25.—Fourteen million logs—practically the whole north and south branch drives—are hung up by low water on the west branch of the Penobscot river. For a distance of 26 miles the logs are strung along the river, and in many places they are wedged into dense jams. After several attempts to move the drives, the lumbermen have abandoned the logs, where they will lie until high water next spring.

BROCK SUSPENDS.

Commercial Agency Unable to Continue Business.

New York, June 25.—The thousands of subscribers of Henry Brock, who conducts the Brock Commercial Agency, Incorporated, received on Saturday a letter signed by Henry Brock, in which he wrote that he regretted to announce his inability to continue business. The Brock Commercial Agency carried on a business similar to that of Dun and Bradstreets.

An Unconfirmed Despatch That the First Relief Force is Destroyed.

From Japanese Sources Admiral Seymour Is Said to Be a Prisoner.

An Enormous Army of Chinese Has Gathered Around Pekin.

Another British Force of Sikhs and Welsh Fusileers Has Entered Tien Tsin

London, June 26.—(3 a. m.)—The British cruiser Terrible has arrived at Chee Foo from Taku with the latest news, which is as follows:

"Eight hundred Sikhs and 200 Welsh Fusiliers have effected a junction with the American, German and Russian forces which had been cut off by the Chinese about nine miles from Tien Tsin. It was proposed to deliver an assault upon the Chinese forces at Tien Tsin last night (Sunday)."

It is not clear what forces are united. It would seem that one relieving force cut off had been relieved by another. At any rate, it is apparently certain that the allies arrived in sufficient force at Tien Tsin Sunday to attack the besieging Chinese.

"Foreign office opinions here," says a despatch from Shanghai to the Daily Express, "incline to the belief that the worst has happened to the legations at Pekin, and Admiral Seymour as well. Even if the legations were safe on June 19, there is no guarantee that they are now safe. The situation in fact grows more and more gloomy. The entire absence of reliable news from the capital seems to justify the worst construction which can be put upon it."

Bad news comes from Nankin, where the unrest is said to be growing hourly.

Viceroy Liu Kin has telegraphed the British authorities that he has ordered the five Chinese cruisers which have been lying off the harbor here to proceed to Nankin.

Gen. Ma's army, says a correspondent at Shan Hai Kwan, consisting of 4,000 men, left a week ago for Pekin, and Gen. Sung Ching's forces, numbering 2,500, left for the same place on June 15. A careful estimate of the number and armament of the Chinese troops around Pekin puts the total at 360,000, and it is calculated that these troops possess 220 seven-centimetre Creusot guns, 18 Krupps and 110 Maxims. Their supply of ammunition is practically inexhaustible. It has been mainly supplied by a German firm at Carlowitz. Fully three-fourths of the Chinese forces are badly drilled, wholly undisciplined and quite unfamiliar with modern weapons.

Another Shanghai despatch says: "Li Ping Hong, former governor of Shan Tung, who is intensely anti-foreign, has gone to the Kiang Yin forts, on the Yang Tsu. He has declared his intention of resisting the landing of British forces in that region."

According to a Hongkong despatch, dated yesterday, strong reinforcements of Indian police, with three Maxims, have been sent to Kow Loon, on the mainland. A Chee Foo message of Monday's date says four cannon have been added to the West fort there, where there are now 1,000 soldiers encamped. Chinese merchants are preparing to leave the port, and all business is at a standstill. Extensive preparations by the allies is going forward. The first regiment of British Indian troops, numbering 10,000 men, embarked at Calcutta yesterday, and 833 more marines have received orders to go out from English ports.

The Amur army corps ordered out by Russia numbers 52,100 men, with 84 guns. Japan proposes to land 15,000 troops on Chinese territory within a fortnight.

Among the minor military preparations the Portuguese governor of Macao, Island of Macao, at the southwest entrance of Canton river, is sending arms to the Portuguese in Canton.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times sends the following, under yesterday's date: "A military correspondent at Taku says the operations of the allies are suffering from the want of a recognized head, defective organization and the lack of transport."

Chee Foo, Tuesday, June 26.—Rear-Admiral Kempff reports by a Japanese torpedo boat that the combined forces entered Tien Tsin Saturday, 23rd, sustaining small loss. They started on Sunday to relieve the force which left Tien Tsin on June 10, and which is believed to be surrounded near Pekin.

According to Japanese reports, Admiral Seymour has been captured, and the ministers have left Pekin, guarded by Chinese soldiers. Their whereabouts are unknown.

Chee Foo, June 25.—(Via Shanghai)—United States Consul John Fowler has received from Rear-Admiral Kempff the following: "Only one communication from Pekin has reached me since communications were interrupted June 10. It was June 12; no direct or indirect news from the ministers since.

"Any news that can be obtained or effort made for the relief of the legations and the lives and property of foreigners should be done at any hazard.

(Continued From Second Page.)

"Wild Bill" And Others

Who Arrive by the Amur Bringing Gold From the North.

Have a Mastodon's Tusk From Headwaters of the Klondike.

Now that even Swiftwater Bill, Nigger Jim and other Klondikers who loved to pose and who wore the Alkali Ike costumes during the Klondike rush have "gone outside," the "Chilkoot Charlies" and others of that ilk who still affect the Klondiker's uniform of mackinaw, moccasins and long hair are few. Therefore when one comes he is one of the sights. "Wild Bill" arrived by the Amur, and he is a sight. Bill is registered at the Dominion, and is said to have much gold, but the barbers never got the two bits that should have come to them. The lengthy locks are needed to assist the mackinaw coat and the moccasins in the make-up of "Wild Bill."

Bill, whose name reads on the register W. Phillips, belongs to Portland, where his wife resides. He is taking to that city for presentation to the Y. M. C. A. a monster mastodon's tusk and some other ivory taken from the remains of the prehistoric mammal unearthed by he and a partner in the Far North. The tusk is five feet long.

"Wild Bill," as he calls himself—and he looks the part—in company with another Portlander named Harrison, has been prospecting the upper headwaters of the Klondike. He and his partner started out from Dawson and travelled across country until they were about 100 miles from the Klondike capital, as the crow goes. Here, say the Portlanders, a camp was found where there were a number of miners who were doing well. After a short stay they struck out across country to catch the opposite bend of the river, some ten miles from the camp, and near here discovered a paying property, which they worked last winter with success, taking out over $2,000 in gold with a crude rocker. They made periodical visits to the other camp to obtain food, and also replenished their larder with the game extant in the vicinity. Harrison remained at the claim.

When Mousieurs D. Menard, H. Lanier, Peter Gosselin, George Labue and Eli Noel go down to "bas" Canada, from the Queen's, where they have been since arriving with their gold-laden grips on the Amur, they will no doubt go on "de cars what's boss by nigger man" and "smoke good cigar cost five cen' each," for they are as prosperous as Dr. Drummond's Jean Baptiste Trudeau. The party of French-Canadians brought out gold approximated in value at $150,000. They own claims on Hunker creek.

Other arrivals by the Amur were Mrs. Le Blanc, who accompanied her husband, the captain of the steamer, on this trip; A. J. Morris, traveller for John Piercy, who has been through to Dawson; J. Milne, traveller for McCandless Bros.; Capt. Thomas Gunns, formerly of the steamer Rainbow; J. C. Stratford, A. K. Price, W. Watts, J. R. Johnson, E. Owens, J. Rowe, D. McKinnon, A. R. Walker and W. McCarmack.

HIGH WATER.

Some of the Lower Lying Land on the Fraser Inundated—Squamish Valley Flooded.

Vancouver, June 25.—The Westminster Columbian says this evening that the general feeling is that the Fraser river flood, if it comes at all, will be partial and of short duration. Some small trail bridges have been swept away at Lillooet and some of the lower lying sections of the Fraser have been partially inundated. One farmer is reported as having 50 acres of wheat under water and there was a washout at Westham Island yesterday. George London losing an acre and a half outside the dyke.

Lillooet, June 25.—There is little or no change in the river since morning. The weather is slightly cooler.

Soda Creek, June 25.—The highest water of the season was yesterday. The water has dropped about a foot to-day. The weather is warm and showery.

Vancouver, June 25.—Word has been received in Vancouver that the Squamish Valley is flooded, the hot weather bringing down the snow from the mountains and causing the river to overflow the dykes. It is reported that there are five or six feet of water over the valley and several small buildings have been swept away. Some settlers are obliged to live almost entirely in the upper part of their houses. The damage is said to be about $40,000 or $50,000.

COMING WEST.

Missionaries Who Are Attracted to British Columbia Fields.

Toronto, June 25.—A short time ago at the Montreal conference, an appeal was made on behalf of the British Columbia branch of the church for volunteers to go out and carry on missionary work in the mining districts of the West. Two brothers, Rev. T. Hall Wright, of Berwick, Que., pastor for thirteen years, and Rev. J. H. Wright, of Gaspe, pastor for ten years, heard the appeal and decided to go out to the new field of labor. Rev. T. Hall Wright will leave on Thursday for his new charge at Michel, East Kootenay, a growing mining town on the Crow's Nest line, and his brother, who has been assigned to a charge in the Lillooet district, will follow as soon as arrangements can be made.

VILLE MARIE BANK.

Liquidators Demand the Assignment of William Weir & Sons.

Montreal, June 25.—The liquidators of Ville Marie bank have made a demand for the assignment of William Weir, Somerville Weir and Godfrey Weir, bankers, under the name of William Weir & Sons. The demand is made upon them jointly and personally. The firm is indebted to the defunct bank to the extent of $21,000, and each member personally to the extent of several thousand.

As a tonic nothing in the world beats Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealers in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

Seymour's Force Wiped Out

(Continued From First Page.)

"All energies and forces here must first be directed to the relief of Tien Tsin, particularly as it is the key to Pekin."

"About 430 foreign troops, including 56 American marines, went to Pekin to guard the legations. A force of 100 Americans, united with a force of 2,500 men of all nationalities represented here, went on June 10 to open the road and to relieve Pekin. This movement was by permission of the Chinese government.

"The last news from the expedition was dated June 12, when the expedition was at Lang Fang. The railroad has been destroyed behind it since."

London, June 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Express says: "Four Russian ambassadors are here, by accident or design. Count Cassini, ambassador to the United States; Count de Nelidoff, ambassador to Italy; Count Capnist, ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and Prince Ourousoff, ambassador to France. It is said that Count Muravieff's successor at the Russian foreign office will be one of these. I am informed that Count Cassini stands the best chance."

Tsing, Tau, June 24.—(8 p. m.)—Eight thousand allied troops have landed at Taku, including 1,200 Germans. A French officer who has succeeded in getting through from Tien Tsin to Taku says that the Russians alone have lost 150 killed and 300 wounded.

The German gunboat Iltis, up the Pei Ho river, reports the masses of Chinese are nearing Tong Ku, and that an immediate attack is expected.

Washington, June 25.—The Chinese minister has asked an armistice in the sending of American troops to China, based on the assurances of Chinese viceroys that they can maintain order. President McKinley, while acknowledging his gratification at the assurances, has made known to the Chinese minister that the United States cannot relax its efforts to get troops to points where its officials are considered in danger.

Washington, June 25.—The chief development in the Chinese situation today was the effort of the Chinese minister, Wing Tu Fang, to secure an armistice in the operations of the American troops until Li Hung Chang could reach Pekin and bring about a cessation of the disorder.

The proposition is rather a novel one, and is based upon the representations of the viceroys of the important provinces of the Yang Tse Kiang valley, that they can maintain order without the aid of foreign troops, and that the presence of the foreigners would act as an incentive to disorder. Minister Wu brought these representations to the attention of Secretary Hay, who consulted the President. The latter's decision subsequently conveyed to the minister was that while the assurances of the viceroys for continued quiet was fully appreciated, the United States could not bind itself not to send its troops where disorder actually existed and where the lives of its officials and citizens were endangered. Technically speaking, in the absence of a state of war, this was not a proposition of armistice, but high government officials said it amounted practically to an offer of an armistice and a refusal on the part of the United States to make the arrangements.

Secretary Long said at 4 p.m., when he left the navy department for the day, that nothing had come from Admiral Kempff on the casualties of the first engagement of the American marines with the Chinese, or on the outcome of the second contingent, which was to have occurred yesterday or Saturday. The only despatch received by the secretary was a belated one from Admiral Kempff asking for instructions as to whether he should co-operate with the other naval forces in taking the Taku forts. This must have been sent some days ago, as the Taku forts were taken the middle of last week. Under the circumstances, there was no occasion for answering the admiral's request, as he already had been advised of the general purpose of this government to act concurrently with the other powers in the protection of United States interests.

The state department remained throughout the day without information from Minister Conger or any other source, the only despatch received was from Consul John Goodnow, at Shanghai, saying he had heard nothing from Pekin since the 14th instant. On the whole, the day was one of anxiety and the lack of definite information on the main points.

New York, June 25.—(Special)—A despatch to the Journal from China says that Admiral Seymour's force has been wiped out. A courier brought the news to the coast.

London, June 25.—The admiralty has received the following despatch from Rear-Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, via Chee Foo, June 24.

"The total force which left Tien Tsin with the commander-in-chief for Pekin about 2,000, composed of detachments from the allied ships. No action could possibly be taken to relieve the commander-in-chief, because it was only known that he was cut off by Tien Tsin being invested.

"Tien Tsin has been fighting for its life ever since.

"It was on the receipt of information that the Chinese army had ordered trains for attacking Tien Tsin and that they were ravaging Ton Ku and reinforcing Taku, as well as mining the mouth of the Pei Ho, that it was promptly determined to seize Taku. Since then every effort has been made to relieve Tien Tsin.

"I have commandeered a small coasting steamer for taking troops and the sick and wounded across the bay to Wei Hai Wei, where I intend making a temporary base hospital and asylum for refugees."

New York, June 25.—The Chinese bombardment of Tien Tsin set fire to the mission buildings first, says the Chee Foo correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser.

It spread to the native city and destroyed everything. The attacking force, well supplied with modern artillery, has been pressing the small allied force very hard. Already the dead number 160. Relief is being rushed from Taku, but the column will have to fight its way through the big Chinese army.

The British storeship Humber arrived at Chee Foo, bringing 30 refugees from Ton Shan, including Messrs. Kinder and Parson and Mrs. Parson.

Pei-Tai Ho, the great watering place of Northern China, where 200 prominent foreigners had their summer homes, has been abandoned.

The governor of Shan Tung province, in which Chee Foo is situated, after conferring with his subordinate mandarins, decided not to join the rebels, and issued a proclamation decreeing that all Europeans and Americans should be protected.

Admiral Kempff held a conference on Sunday at the American consulate with Consul Fowler and the captains of the Nashville and the Yorktown. The local governor of Chee Foo was present and promised there should be no uprising here against the foreigners, and gave other assurances which seemed all right on the surface.

The Taotai expressed confidence in the goodwill of the American government toward China, and said the feeling was reciprocated.

Captain Edward Bayley, of the British armored cruiser at Taku, signalled the American captains yesterday: "Thank God the Russians were here, otherwise we would all have been murdered."

San Francisco, June 25.—An order from Adjutant-General Corbin has been received at the Presidio directing that the troops of the sixth cavalry shall be recruited to their full war strength, presumably to be sent to China.

Berlin, June 25.—An unfavorable impression is caused here by the attempts of the Russian press to creat distrust of Germany in connection with the Chinese question. The inspired German organs insist that Berlin does not oppose the plans of St. Petersburg in the Chinese empire, and that the future will clearly demonstrate Germany's perfect accord with Russia in Asia.

London, June 25.—A St. Petersburg despatch says that the new Russian cruiser Variag will go direct from Philadelphia to Port Arthur.

Paris, June 25.—An official despatch received here from Saigon, the capital of French Cochin China, says the French armored cruiser Vauban and the transport Canavene have gone north with 500 marines and a battery of artillery.

QUARANTINE.

Col. Prior Speaks of the Great Importance of Protecting British Columbia From the Plague.

An important question—that of the quarantining of Chinese and Japanese coming into British Columbia, was discussed in the Commons on June 11, and has already been briefly referred to in despatches from Ottawa. The following is from Hansard:

Mr. Prior I would like to ask the hon. minister if he is quarantining all Chinese and Japanese that come to British Columbia? I see by the papers that six Chinamen have died in San Francisco, from what the press says is bubonic plague, and that Chinatown in San Francisco is strictly quarantined. There are vessels running all the time from San Francisco to Victoria and Vancouver, and they must pass the William Head station. Are all Chinese and Japanese, coming from San Francisco, Honolulu, China and Japan, quarantined for fourteen days?

The Minister of Agriculture—No, they are all fumigated, disinfected, bathed, and examined. Vessels coming from such a distance as Oriental ports, Dr. Montizambert does not consider it necessary to detain, if no disease is found on them. So far no vessel has arrived with any disease upon it.

Mr. Prior—Does not the hon. minister think that it would be a safe thing to quarantine all Japanese and Chinese coming from San Francisco?

The Minister of Agriculture—I discussed that question with Dr. Montizambert, who, having received a report of the precautions which are being taken at San Francisco, where Chinatown has been quarantined, thought these precautions were sufficient not to require that we should detain these people.

Mr. Prior—I cannot help thinking that it would be a safe precaution to make them go into quarantine for a fortnight, because we do not want to bring that plague among our people if we can help it. They thought they would keep it out of San Francisco, but it has got in there, and there has been a fresh outbreak in Honolulu. In Vancouver and Victoria, there is quite a number of Chinese residents, and there may be danger of bringing it into Canada.

The Minister of Agriculture—I will discuss it further with Dr. Montizambert. We are desirous of taking every precaution.

Mr. Sproule—I understand the hon minister to say that these physicians were appointed to prevent the importation of smallpox on board the trains. Is there a physician at every point where a train comes from the United States?

The Minister of Agriculture—Not absolutely, I think. In Ontario they have been appointed at different ports, so as to intercept people coming from Michigan. I do not think there has been any person appointed at Windsor. I am speaking from memory, as I cannot state positively.

Mr. Sproule—What is to prevent smallpox from being imported every day, unless there is some arrangement made at the different points where the railways cross. Niagara Falls, Windsor and the Tunnel. We might as well appoint none, as appoint a few, and allow intercourse to continue at places where railways cross the frontier.

Mr. Prior—Has the minister seen the report of Dr. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health in British Columbia. It is well worth reading. He gives a very good account of the bubonic plague. I have shown it to a good many medical men and they say it is a splendid report. It would be well if the Minister of Agriculture were to ask the province of British Columbia to send him a few hundred copies for distribution.

THOMPSON SHOE FAILURE.

President and Edgar Savage Arrested on Charge of Conspiracy.

Montreal, June 25.—As a result of the disastrous failure of the Thompson Shoe Co., Edwin J. Thompson, president, and Edgar Savage, vice president, have been arrested on a charge of conspiring to defraud creditors. The information on which the warrant was issued was given by Alexander Desmarteau, who was appointed liquidator by Justice Mathieu of the Superior Court on June 23. Thompson and Savage appeared before Judge Lafontaine this morning, and pleaded not guilty, and the case was set for hearing on Wednesday. The prisoners were released on $4,000 personal bail each, and two sureties of $4,000 each.

CONSTIPATION

Cured by Using

"GARFIELD TEA."

All Druggists 25.cts

THE

Hickman Tye Hardware Co.

Importers of LIMITED.

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS

CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Telephone 59

P. O. DRAWER 613

Letters to The Editor.

NO NUISANCE.

Sir: In your issue of the 15th I notice a paragraph referring to the Alert Bay cannery as follows:

"Mr. Wollacott, provincial police officer of Alert Bay, reports that some of the residents of the Bay are reviving the outcry about the cannery offal, which at low tide is very offensive there during the height of the season's packing operations. They hope to secure an abatement of the nuisance."

I think it is only fair to Mr. S. A. Spencer that this should be contradicted. I have lived for many years at the Bay, and have never heard of any complaint being made. In fact, there are no grounds for complaining, there being no nuisance. Everyone here who has seen the report is very much surprised that Mr. Woollacott should cause it to be printed. R. C. B.

Alert Bay, June 21.

A CHINESE MURDER.

Crowd Appeased by Scrambled Dollars While Liu Is Killed.

Vancouver, June 25.—(Special)—The steamship Tartar, which arrived from the Orient on Sunday, brings the following mail advice:

Liu Tsiu Shun, the Empress Dowager's secret emissary to Japan, was shot in the abdomen as he stepped ashore at Canton. At the instant the shot was fired, the friends of the assassin threw Mexican dollars among the crowd of 300 present. There was a scramble for the money, and the assassin and his friends escaped. Liu died of his wounds, for which the people of Canton were thankful, for he was universally hated as the man who fraudulently manipulated the Canton lottery and cheated thousands of poor people out of their money. Liu was formerly a favorite of Li Hung Chang and was in his train of retainers. Knowing he was hated, he had 20 Chinese soldiers accompany him wherever he went, who cleared the crowd away from his sedan chair with the butts of their weapons. Ten attempts were made on his life by those who were cheated by him in the government lottery schemes.

THIRTY-FIVE KILLED.

Frightful Railway Accident in Georgia Due to a Washout.

Atlanta, Ga., June 25.—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern railway, ran into a washout one and a half miles north of McDonough, Ga., last night, and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train, with the exception of the sleepers, was destroyed. Every person on the train, excepting the occupants of the Pullman, perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped. Thirty five people in all were killed. Tremendous rains for the past two weeks were the cause of the washout. A cloudburst broke over that section of the country about 6 o'clock last night, and presumably shortly after dark washed out a section of the track nearly 100 feet in length. Into this the swiftly moving train plunged. The train, consisting of a baggage car, a second-class coach, a first-class coach and Pullman sleeper, was knocked into kindling wood by the fall. The wreck caught fire immediately after the fall, and all the coaches were burned, except the Pullman.

RENOUNCES THE THRONE.

Heir Apparent to Austrian Throne Will Formally Waive His Rights.

Vienna, June 25.—It is officially announced that Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand, the Austrian heir apparent, will formally renounce the right of succession to the imperial throne on Thursday next.

ANOTHER DROWNING.

W. H. Cheavins Loses His Life While Bathing.

Winnipeg, June 25.—W. H. Cheavins, aged 26, was drowned while bathing yesterday in Raven lake, at the south end of Shoal lake. His body was recovered some hours afterwards.

A BUNDLE OF NERVES.

Nerve force is the very life of man and every organ of the human body is dependent upon it. Just as soon as the blood gets thin and watery and fails to supply nourishment to the nerves, there comes a train of nervous disorders, nervous prostration, paralysis, epilepsy, insanity and death. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food rebuilds and revitalizes the nerve cells wasted by disease, overwork and worry. It is beyond doubt the world's greatest restorative. Recommended by your family physician. All Druggists recommend and sell it.

I want to get one o' them things, said the old lady, pointing at an assortment of thermometers.

Yes, ma'am, replied the dealer, how high do you care to go?

Why, not too high and not too low. I want one that'll keep my house just right this summer.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs Smythe. What is poor Mrs. Perkins going to do now that her husband is dead?

Take in boarders.

Mrs. Smythe. She can't cook.

Precisely, didn't I say that she was going to take them in.—Harlem Life.

I've always been a reader of your poetry, began Mrs, Gushe.

I am glad, replied Algernon Charles Mystic, that some one understands me.

Oh, but that is what I have been hoping to meet you for, I wanted you to explain.

Vindictive Varley (savagely) dat new idea uv yours 'bout beln' a 'broke-down chessmaster' ain't no good.

Foxy Farquhar. Whot's happened w'en you told the lady?

Vindictive Varley (disgustedly), she just whistled for the dog an' tol' me it was my move.—Judge.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Nest Egg and Firefly Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th day of July, in committee room of the City hall, Victoria, B. C.

G. A. KIRK,
President.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

Br. Ship IMBERHORNE

CAPT. LEVER. FROM LIVERPOOL.

The vessel commenced discharging cargo at the Outer Wharf, Monday, June 25th, 1900. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf will be at the risk of the consignees thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Agents.

Notice of Removal.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

The business of the Pacific Sauce and Vinegar Works, hitherto conducted at 66-68 Blanchard Street, has been removed to the extensive premises known as the Grimm Block, 131, 133 and 135 Johnson St. Victoria Thanking our many friends for past favors and awaiting their further commands.

We are, yours respectfully,
H. J. BRADY & CO.

'Phone 502.

Victoria Building Society

The 80th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 29th of June, 1900, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order,
A. St. G. FLINT.
Secretary.

1867 1900

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Monday and Tuesday, July 2nd and 3rd.

TWO GRAND GALA DAYS

Grand Decoration Parade, Bicycle Races, Championship Lacrosse Match, Athletic Sports, Horse Races, Aquatic Sports, Fireworks and Illuminations.

HORSE RACES—$2,000 IN PRIZES.

SPECIAL EVENTS—Dominion Day Handicap and Vancouver Derby.

Geo. Bartley, Secretary. Mayor J. F. Garden, Chairman.

God Save the Queen.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Comp'y.

LIMITED.

Dominion Day

At Vancouver.

The C. P. N. Company will issue Round Trip Tickets to Vancouver, good to go on Sunday and Tuesday, July 1st and 3rd at 7 a.m. and Sunday and Monday, July 1st and 2nd, at 12 p.m.

Returning from Vancouver up to and including Wednesday, July 4th, at 1:30 p.m.

Fare for Round Trip, $2.00

7 o'clock a.m. boat will leave from Outer Wharf. 12 o'clock p.m. boat will leave from Inner Wharf.

C. S. BAXTER, G. P. A.

RANT & JONES

MINING BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS

ATLIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of powers contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by William T. Hardaker, auctioneer, at his rooms, Douglas street, in the City of Victoria on Tuesday, June 26th, A. D. 1900, and at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the following property:

Lots eighty-nine (89) and one hundred and four, (104) Lake Hill Estate, according to a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, and numbered one hundred and eighty (180), District of Victoria, being sub-division of sections forty-nine (49), fifty (50), and sixty-four (64), and part of section eighty-two (82) Victoria and Lake Districts in the province of British Columbia.

The said lot eighty-nine (89) consisting of five acres, is cleared and sown with grass. Lot 104 also consisting of five acres is partly cleared, and on this lot is a small house. Both lots are enclosed with a good upright fence.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to

DAVIS, MARSHALL & MACNEILL,
Vendors' Solicitors, Vancouver, B.C.
Or to Messrs. BODWELL & DUFF,
Barristers, etc., Victoria, B. C.
Dated this 15th day of June 1900.

MILLS AND SHIPYARD, BENNETT, B. C. HEAD OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C. LUMBER YARDS, ETC., WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

VICTORIA YUKON TRADING COMPANY, Limited

BENNETT and WHITE HORSE,

MANUFACTURERS OF ROUGH AND DRESSED

Lumber, Scows, Boats, Etc.

BUILD THE WELL-KNOWN V. Y. T. SCOWS.

Which have scored perfection in carrying freight to DAWSON during seasons '98 and '99. As the present manager had charge of this department during 1898, designed the now popular V. Y. T. standard model, and practically inaugurated the scow building industry at Bennett, purchasers can depend on obtaining the best article in the market promptly and at bottom prices. ALL SIZES OF SCOWS AND BOATS, READY RIGGED, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. A full stock of rough and dressed lumber as well as all other building material carried at Bennett and White Horse. A large stock of Nails, Tin, Granite and Enamel Ware, Building Paper, Tar Paper and Window Glass at wholesale prices. When in Bennett, call at our branch office, near depot; cross the bridge and call at the works, look us up, or use the telephone at Bennett News Stand. FRED. G. WHITE, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED—At Colonist Varnish room.

WANTED—Woman cook for country boarding house; wages, $20. Address M. N., this office. j26

WANTED—Two milkers, also several men to make hay. Apply Victoria Dairy, Cedar Hill road. j26

WANTED—By lady, to cafe for the sick by the day. Call at 19 Rae street. j26

WANTED—Situation in photo studio by young woman; six years' experience. Address Photographer, 19 Rae street. j26

WANTED—A girl for general house work; good wages. Apply 102 Pandora street.

WANTED—A young house and parlor maid. Apply between the hours of 5 and 7, Mrs. Holland, Algoa, Rockland Ave. j24

WANTED—A man to work on a farm. Apply to G. Stothard, Metchosin. j24

WANTED—Mothers help or nursery governess. Apply between the hours of 12 and 2, or after 6 p.m., Mrs. H. G. Ross, 16 Montreal street. j24

WANTED—Shoemaker, at Shade's Shoe Shop, 83 Yates street. j24

WANTED AT ONCE—A general blacksmith; one who can work at horseshoeing if necessary. Good wages to the right man. Apply to Stanley Craig, Nanaimo Steam Carriage Works, Nanaimo, B. C. 122

WANTED—A PARTNER—Five hundred dollars will purchase a partnership in a new agency for Vancouver Island in connection with the oldest established firm of publishers in England. Address Partner, this office. j22

WANTED—By a lady living in the Calgary district, an experienced nurse to look after one infant. Apply by letter to Mrs. Skrine, Burnaby street, Vancouver. j21

J. H. GETCHMAN is now prepared to buy any quantity of fresh fruits of any description for canning purposes. Call at grocery, 30 Humboldt street. j20

WANTED—First class boarders; fine situation; every modern convenience; close to cars; private sitting rooms if desired; terms moderate. Knowle House, Head Street, Esquimalt road. je17

WANTED—An experienced girl at the Colonist bindery.

WANTED—A teacher with a family for Rocky Point school. Apply to J. D. Reid, secretary, Metchosin. ja3

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street. m29

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Duncans, V. I., improved farms, with good buildings; residential properties, in blocks of 2½ to 20 acres; unimproved land, good situation. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncans Station, V. I. j23

FOR SALE—Willows hotel furnished; junction of Cadboro Bay and Driving Park Rds. having a frontage of upwards of 200 feet on each; garden, paddock, and commodious stable and chicken houses; can be bought now for $3,000. j23

FOR SALE—A nice cottage and grounds on Jessie street, Victoria West. Apply to Wm. Houston, at Victoria Machinery Depot Co.'s office. j22

FOR SALE CHEAP—A nice cottage and lot with or without furniture. For particulars address W. M., this office. j21

FOR SALE—Corner store and dwelling above, situate at Spring ridge, $1,200. Also 3 two-storey dwelling houses, North road, Spring Ridge, containing 6 rooms each at $600 each. Or the whole of the above properties will be sold for $2,500. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. m18

FARMS FOR SALE—864, 509 and 355 acres, hotel, dwelling, orchards, excellent water and timber; line V. & S. Railway, 6 miles from city. Terms easy. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. n11

FOR SALE—Standard bred roadster, 7 years old, quiet, fast, stylish, good action and thoroughly sound; also a set of light oak tanned, rubber mounted buggy harness, nearly new. Can be seen at McNeill's stables, St. Louis street. ap29

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as "Maplecroft," facing Dallas road, between Menzies and South Turner streets, lots 120x240, two stories and basement, large bathroom, nine furnished rooms, with modern improvements. Furnished with best English furniture, electric lighted, heated by hot water; original cost $30,000; my price $15,000. Suitable terms can be arranged; premises open to inspection. J. Fred Hume. ap10

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—A small furnished cottage, $7.00 per month; also, cottage of five rooms, with bath, $6.50, including water. Apply Lee & Fraser, Trounce avenue. j26

TO LET—Near the sea, 4-roomed cottage. Apply Mrs. Hooper, Fairfield road. j26

FURNISHED ROOMS—19 Rae St. j24

SMALL HOUSE at Somenos for rent during summer months; 5 rooms and kitchen stove and a little furniture; situate one mile from Somenos station and three from Duncans, E. & N. Ry. The right of keeping boat on Somenos lake; good shooting and fishing, good roads for driving, etc. Apply Messrs. Crease and Crease, Barristers-at-Law, Victoria j23

TO LET—8-roomed house, 3 Jubilee avenue; in first-class condition, $15 per month. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government St.

TO LET—Furnished house-keeping rooms, with use of bath, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra St. j21

TO LET—FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. je17

TO LET—Large, well furnished front room; bath adjoining. 144 Menzies street, near Dallas road. m30

TO LET—Offices, with fire-proof vaults and all modern conveniences; low rents. Board of Trade Building. m30

TO LET OR LEASE—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, on easy terms. Apply to R. Porter & Sons. m29

TO LET—Nicely furnished four-roomed cottage. Apply 30 Princess avenue. m27

TO LET—A desirable cottage, Craigflower road, only ten minutes from car line, rent $7.50. Apply 34 John street. m22

TO LET—Furnished, nicely furnished house 156 Menzies street. a26

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

List of Properties by B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

HOTEL QUAMICHAN—At Duncans, E. & N. Ry. Leased to a respectable party and doing a thriving business. For particulars, apply 40 Government street.

JOHNSON ST.—Hotel, 50 rooms, with good restaurant; good position. Or will lease at moderate rental. For particulars apply 40 Government street.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $225, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor. 20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences. Daily communication with Victoria; good boating and shooting only $1,400. Apply 40 Government st.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—93 acres for $500. This is a very good bargain, the timber alone will pay for the land. Apply 40 Government street.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. 40 Government street.

VICTORIA and LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres within 5 miles of post office, 100 acres under cultivation, splendid soil. Or will sell in lots to suit purchaser. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA ARM—Water frontage 1½ acres, all cleared; fine building site. Can arrange very easy terms, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

PENDER ISLAND—3,200 acres (including coal which is now under bond) very cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

DENMAN ISLAND—Comox district, 160 acres for $750. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres. Cheap in order to close an estate.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within 4 miles of post office. Blocks of 5 acres each. Easy terms. Full particulars at 40, Government street.

FORT STREET—Chestnut avenue. A number of fine building lots, prices reasonable, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY—A number of cheap houses which can be paid for in monthly payments without interest. Small deposit down. Apply 40 Government street.

CAREY ROAD—One acre, ready for cultivation, with barns, etc., only $800. Apply 40 Government street.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—Farm containing over 300 acres. One of the best on the Island. Good barns, live stock, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

QUAMICHAN DISTRICT—220 acres, between Duncans and Sahtlam; plenty of water; well adapted for fruit, etc. Apply 40 Government street. t

SAHTLAM DISTRICT—160 acres; 30 acres cleared; near trunk road; good stream of water; price $1,000; terms. Apply 40 Government street.

STRATFORD'S CROSSING—E. & N. Ry. 160 acres; small portion slashed; good soil $600. Apply 40 Government street.

COOK STREET—A number of very cheap building lots; small monthly payments; no interest; call and get particulars. 40 Government street.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—A few acres of splendid land; all cleared; cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

OAK BAY—3½ acres; cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street

FERNWOOD ESTATE—4 lots, house and outbuildings $1,600; $600 down, balance at 7 per cent. Apply 40 Government street

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 180 facing south, on a good street; price $1,400; $100 down; balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—2 acres, house with six rooms, stable, fruit trees, etc; all under cultivation; 1½ miles from centre of city; $3,300; terms. Apply 40 Government street.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—2-story building containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant only $2,500. For particulars apply 40 Government street.

RICHMOND AVENUE—2½ story, 9 roomed modern dwelling; electric light, etc.; good outbuildings; $2,800; $1,500 down, balance at 6 per cent.

JOHNSON STREET—For Sale or To Let. 3 story brick building; ground floor leased for two years; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Or will rent upper flats at a moderate rental. Apply 40 Government street.

MONTREAL AND KINGSTON STREETS—Cheap building lots on monthly payments, if necessary. Apply 40 Government street

VICTORIA WEST—On Hillside, 2 lots for $800; beautiful view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,600. Apply 40 Government street.

Also many other properties for sale in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication. Stores, offices and dwellings to rent in all parts of the city. Call and see our list.

B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—Racing greyhound; color, tan, with a dash of grey; may have a scar or cut on right hind leg; wears a leather collar. Finder will be rewarded on returning the same to Chief of Police Jno. Langley. Any person harboring this dog will be prosecuted.

STRAYED—To Spring Ridge Dairy, a cow, owner can have same by paying expenses. j24

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS HARTE—15 George street, gives pianoforte lessons to advanced pupils three times a week; to beginners daily. Terms moderate.

REMOVAL NOTICE—Madam Heller has removed her dressmaking parlors from Spencer's Arcade to over B. Williams & Co.'s clothing store, 66 Yates street. j14

ART CLASS—Conducted by H. C. Martindale, medallist Science and Art Department; Exhibitor Royal Academy, England. Drawing and Painting (oil water color, black and white,) Composition, etc. Elementary and advanced. Prospectus on application. Studio, 39 Montreal street. j1

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping. ap29

KINDERGARTEN and Primary School reopens April 23rd. Miss Greer, Simple-ne.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M. meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge [illegible] hall 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

The Glacier Destroyed

Cottage City Brings News of Destruction At Glacier Bay.

The Smaller Steamers Doing All the Business on the Yukon.

Steamer Cottage City arrived at the outer wharf at 9:30 last night, and left for the Sound at 11 p. m. She brought down 92 passengers, including 27 of the contingent which came up the Yukon on the steamers Gold Star and Yukoner, leaving on June 2 and 6 respectively. They brought out about $150,000 in gold, the greater portion of which belonged to W. H. Morris, who has claims on Dominion creek, and who is bound out to get machinery. He outfitted here two years ago, and will come back here for supplies before returning North. Seven passengers debarked here.

News was brought by the Cottage City that the Muir glacier—the Mecca of the Alaska excursionist—has been shattered. Glacier Bay, through which the steamer was able to steam last season, is now closed by floating bergs. Glacier Bay has been totally blocked by the broken glacier. When still thirty miles away the passengers saw, instead of the celebrated glacier, a sea of jagged peaks, ranging from 10 to 50 feet in height. It is thought that the destruction of the glacier was caused by the earthquakes of last October.

From Killisnoo news was brought by the Cottage City that the canneries were busily preparing for the fishing season, and at Sitka, the old Alaskan capital, eternal silence reigned. Nothing had been heard from the westward, none of the steamers having returned. At Ketchikan several new quartz strikes were reported, but particulars were not learned. Nothing could be learned at Wrangel of the missing Tacoman, Dr. Hickman, who was lost while hunting on Dahl Island. The party which went to search for him returned without having found any traces.

As the Cottage City left Skagway before the Amur, that vessel brings later advices from Skagway and the interior.

PRINCESS LOUISE RETURNS.

News of a Gale's Ravages at Alert Bay and Other Coast Points—A Wharf Destroyed.

Steamer Princess Louise returned from Skagway and way ports of British Columbia, after a protracted cruise, last night. She brought down two passengers, R. H. Hall, of the Hudson's Bay Co., and Rev. Mr. Barber, of this city, who has been visiting Naas. Outside of a consignment of box lumber from the Georgetown mills, she had very little freight.

News was brought by the Princess Louise of severe storms along the coast. At Alert Bay the gale which passed over there on Wednesday last was unusually severe. Hundreds of trees and the mission wharf at the lower end of the settlement were blown down. The big totem pole on the rancherie, which has been so often caught by the kodaks of the tourists—it had a monster bill, and was a great and unique totem—was felled, and the cabins at the back of it were demolished. It narrowly missed the cannery roof in falling. The cannery, too, had a narrow escape from destruction in the storm, but fortunately the damage sustained was slight. From a number of other points damage is also reported as a result of the storm.

AGAINST THE C. P. N. CO.

A Skagway Jury Awards a Verdict of $1,500 Damages Against the Local Company.

According to advices received by the Amur, the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company lost the action taken against them at Skagway by Alexander Gibson, who sued them for damages for injuries received while assisting to unload the Tees at Skagway last March. Gibson sued for $8,000, and the jury awarded him $1,500. It seems that a sling loaded with hay fell on him, breaking his leg. He alleged negligence on the part of the company, while they contended that the negligence was on the side of the plaintiff.

EXCURSION STEAMERS.

The C. P. N. Company Gives a Special Rate of Two Dollars Round Trip to Vancouver

The C. P. N. Co. have made arrangements for the carrying of excursionists to and from Vancouver during the coming holidays. The steamer Yosemite is to make an extra trip, and will leave here at midnight every day from Sunday, the 1st, to Wednesday, the 3rd. The Islander will come and go on her usual time. A special rate of $2 for the round trip will be given, good going or coming by either vessel from the 1st to the 3rd. The schedule for the holidays will be as follows: Islander sails Sunday, the 1st, at 7 a.m. Yosemite sails Sunday, the 1st, at 12 p.m. Yosemite sails Monday, the 2nd, at 12 p.m. Islander sails Tuesday, the 3rd, at 7 a.m. Yosemite sails Tuesday, the 3rd, at 12 p.m.

MARINE NOTES.

The last of the sealing fleet go out today. Last night the Mary Taylor and Diana joined the Carlotta G. Cox in James Bay, and all three are expected to get away to-day.

Steamer Queen sailed from the outer wharf yesterday morning on her second excursion trip this season. She had a large number of passengers. Two only embarked here.

According to news received by the Amur, the little steamers of the Klondike Corporation—the Ora, Flora and Nora—are doing the greater portion of the business on the Yukon this season, owing to the lowness of the water. They had each made four round trips when the Amur left, while many of the large steamers were hung up on bars. The Klondike Corporation has decided to quit the lakes with its steamers, and to run exclusively below White Horse. Accordingly it will send the steamers Nora and Olive May through Miles Canyon and the White Horse rapids. The Nora was to start through on Wednesday, June 13. The Olive May will be taken through in the same manner later. The Nora will be put on the White Horse-Dawson run, and the Olive May will engage in towing and similar work on Lake Lebarge. With the Ora, Nora and Flora on the White Horse-Dawson run, the Klondike Corporation will despatch three steamers for Dawson each week, and have the same number of arrivals. Each steamer will make a round trip weekly.

British ship Imberhorne came in to the outer wharf to discharge cargo yesterday afternoon.

Collier Robert Adamson passed up last night. The Wellington is due.

The C. P. R. bulletin reports that the American Line steamship St. Paul arrived at New York on Monday.

R. M. S. Empress of China is expected to arrive from the Orient to-day.

Steamer Willapa sailed for Naas and way ports on Sunday night, carrying a large number of cannery employees and a heavy cargo of general freight, including a big deck load of lumber for different canneries.

LUMBER

—AT—

Lake Bennett, Caribou & Closeleigh

SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Parties Building Scows, Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

MILL-HAVEN LUMBER CO., Mill-Haven, Lake Bennett
P. G. COPELAND, - - - - - Skaguay
A. D. LEWIS, - - - - - Bennett
H. ANDERSON, - Caribou

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.s' wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

AMUR.....June 27 July 11, 25
DANUBE..... July 4, 18

At 8 o'clock p.m. AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

Finance and Commerce

TORONTO QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co.)

Toronto, June 25.—Closing quohtations today were:

	Asked	Bid.
Athabasca	22½	21½
B. C. Gold Fields	2	1½
Big Three	2½	1½
Black Tail	17	16
Brandon and Golden C	19	14
Butte and Boston	3½	3
Bullion	33	20
Canadian G. F. S.	7	6¾
Cariboo McKinney	88	82
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.10	1.04
Centre Star	1.50	1.40
Crow's Nest Pass	39.00	35.50
California	10	7½
Dardanelles	3	2¾
Deer Trail Con.	5	4⅞
Deer Park	3	..
Evening Star	9	8
Fairview Corp	4⅞	4¾
Golden Star	14¾	14½
Gold Hills	4	3¼
Giant	4½	3
Hammond Reef	9	8¼
Iron Mask	30	20
I. X. L.	31	25
Jim Blaine	15	12¼
King	6	5¾
Knob Hill	50	42
Lone Pine—Surprise C.	17	15
Minnehaha	3½	2½
Monte Christo Con.	4	3¼
Montreal Gold Fields	4	2½
Montreal and London	26	25
Morning Glory	4	3
Morrison	2½	1
Mountain Lion	90	80
Noble Five	3½	2¾
North Star	1.03	90
Novelty	3	1¾
Okanagan	2½	1½
Old Ironsides	75	50
Olive	18¾	15
Payne	1.00	95
Princess Maud	5	2
Rambler Cariboo Con	22	21
Rathmullen	93	86
Slocan Sovereign	23	18
Tamarack	4	2
Van Anda	3	2¾
Victory Triumph	2	1⅞
Virtue	60	58
War Eagle Con.	1.50	1.42
Waterloo	3¼	3
White Bear	1½	1⅜
Winnipeg	15	13¾

MORNING SALES.

Golden Star—500 at 14⅝; 1,000 at 14½; 1,000 at 14⅝.
Athabasca—1,500 at 21; 500 at 22.
Canadian G. F. S.—1,000 at 6¾.
Virtue—500 at 59.
Dardanelles—500 at 2¾.
Waterloo—500 at 3.
Deer Trail—500 at 4¾; 2,500 at 5; 500 at 4⅞.
Fairview—500 at 4¾.
White Bear—500 at 1½.
Golden Star—1,500 at 15.
Rambler Cariboo—500 at 21.
Hammond Reef—1,000 at 9¼; 1,000 at 9⅛; 1,000 at 9; 1,500 at 8⅞.
King—500 at 6¼; 500 at 6.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)

Chicago, June 25.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
July	87	88½	83¾	86
Corn—				
July	42	42	40⅞	41½
Pork—				
July	12.50	12.55	12.10	12.32½

New York, June 25.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	111¾	112⅞	110⅝	112⅞
Amn. Tob.	85⅛	86½	84½	86½
P. G. Chicago	94	95¾	92¾	95
C. M. & St. P.	109	110	108½	109⅝
C. B. & Q.	121½	122⅝	120⅝	122¼
M. S. R.	84½	85¼	84⅛	85¼
C. R. I. & P.	102¾	103½	102¼	103½
B. R. T.	51	52⅞	49¼	52¼
Atch, pfd.	69¼	70¼	68¾	70¼
T. C. & I.	63½	64	63	63
A. S. & W.	29⅝	30	28½	29⅝
Atch., com	24	24¼	23¾	24⅛
Con. Tob.	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½

Money loaning at 1¼ per cent.

BY COMMON CONSENT.

It is admitted by common consent that our long experience in the drug business, our perfect system in dispensing and our efforts to keep in touch with modern ideas, entitle us to a large measure of confidence from every class of people.

We are headquarters for that best of all medicines, Paine's Celery Compound, "the kind that cures." Every bottle is fresh, and every drop of the noted medicine is full of virtue and healing power. If you are weak, nervous or sleepless, try a bottle.

DEAN & HISCOCKS, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Broad sts., Victoria, B. C.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 25.—The following were the closing quotations today.

Amn. Tob.	80⅛
Amn. Sugar	112⅝
Anaconda	38½
A. T. & S. F.	24¼
A. T. & S. F. pfd.	70⅛
A. S. & W.	29⅝
B. & O.	51¼
B. & O. pfd	78
B. R. T.	52⅛
C. P.	80
Can. Sou.	48
C. & O.	24¾
C. B. & Q.	121¼
Chgo. Gas.	95
C. & N. W.	152½
C. R. I. & P.	103⅛
C. M. & St. P.	109¾
Con. Tob.	22⅝
Con. Tob., pfd.	76
Cons. Gas, N. Y.	177
C. C. C. & St. L.	55½
D. & H.	140¼
Fed Steel	29½
Fed. Steel, pfd.	64½
G. E.	126¾
L. E. & W.	38¾
L. & N.	74
Man. Elev.	85⅛
M. P.	49⅜
Met. Trac.	147¼
Nor. Pac. com.	49¾
Nor. Pac., pfd.	70⅝
N. Y. C. & H.	127¾
N. Y. O. & W.	48½
P. M.	26¼
P. S. com	42½
Sou. Ry. com	10⅞
Sou. Ry., pfd.	50
Sou. Pac.	31¾
T. C. & I.	63½
Third Ave.	109¾
Tex. Pac., com	13⅝
U. S. Leather	7¾
U. S. Leather pfd.	65
U. S. Rubber, com.	25¼
U. S. Rubber, pfd.	92
U. P. com	48⅞
U. P., pfd.	70¾
Wab., pfd.	17¼
W. U.	78½
Cable, ex div.,	159 to 163

Money on call closed easy, 1¼@1½. Last loan 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange weak at $4.86¾@4¾ for demand, and at $4.83½@4¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85 and $4.87½ @4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83¼. Bar silver, 60⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47¾c. Government bonds steady.

London, June 25.—Closing quotations today were:

C. P. R.	89⅜
N. P. pfd.	72½
Anaconda	7⅞

PERSONAL.

Mayor Pitts and a delegation from Sandon are here to ask the government for assistance for that fire-stricken city.

R. F. Green member-elect for Slocan spent Sunday in the city.

J. B. Ferguson, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

F. W. Peters, assistant general freight and passenger agent for the C. P. R., in the Kootenay country, is at the Driard. Mrs. Peters accompanies him.

Percy W. Evans, of Evans, Coleman & Evans, Vancouver, is at the Driard.

J. A. Fullerton, of the C. P. R., and J. E. Fagan, of the Vancouver customs house, are here to meet the Empress.

C. E. Pooley, Q. C., was a passenger on Sunday evening from the Mainland.

E. A. Morris returned from Vancouver on Sunday evening.

Dr. W. J. Quinlan, of Nelson, is in the city.

Hon. James Dunsmuir and the Misses Dunsmuir were passengers from Vancouver last evening.

Hon. R. McBride returned from the Mainland yesterday.

Captains Gaudin and Warren were passengers last evening from Vancouver.

Chief Justice McColl and Mr. Justice Drake were passengers last night from the Mainland.

James Sclater, passenger agent of the C. P. R. at Vancouver, is down to meet the Empress, and is a guest at the Dallas.

Oscar Promis, of San Francisco, is here renewing old acquaintances. He is at the Oriental.

Major Mutter, of Somenos, registered at the New England yesterday.

A. R. Johnston, of Nanaimo, is at the Russell Simpson, of Nanaimo, registered at the Victoria yesterday.

E. Burns, of the Great Northern office, Vancouver, is in the city, having been sent for on account of the serious illness of his mother.

A. L. Belyea left by the Queen yesterday for Atlin.

Rod Tolmie, of Nelson, is a guest at the New England.

P. Shallcross returned from the Sound yesterday.

R. Cassidy was a passenger on Sunday from the Sound.

M. Lenz returned on Sunday from the South.

Savoy Theatre.—Messrs. Jackson and McDonell, the progressive promoters of amusement, present this week another of their attractive programmes, embodying a number of features in addition to last week's bill. Of the new people might be mentioned Lord and Rowe, two grotesque knock-about comedians, the peer of whom have never been seen in the city. Carmelita Meek, a vivacious soubrette, made an instantaneous hit. La Jess, billed as the Parisian Marvel, caught the large audience with his marvellous aerial work. The balance of the large company received their usual enthusiastic reception.

TO THE

PUBLIC OF VICTORIA

AND

COLLECTORS OF BLUE TRADING STAMPS IN PARTICULAR:

An endeavor was recently made in VICTORIA BY THOSE NOT USING BLUE TRADING STAMPS IN BUSINESS TO INDUCE MERCHANTS USING THEM TO DISCONTINUE DOING SO. A MISLEADING STATEMENT IN THE CANADIAN GROCER, PUBLISHED IN TORONTO, TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GROCERS AND BUTCHERS OF THAT CITY HAD DECIDED AGAINST CONTINUING THE GIVING OF BLUE TRADING STAMPS, WAS PUT FORWARD AS AN ARGUMENT. THIS AND THE STATEMENT THAT SEVERAL MERCHANTS IN VICTORIA HAD ALSO AGREED TO DISCONTINUE THEIR USE, ARE SIMPLE MISSTATEMENTS OF FACT, USUALLY CALLED UNTRUTHS.

The Grocers and Butchers of Toronto

TO THE NUMBER OF THREE HUNDRED, HAVE SIGNED CONTRACTS TO GIVE BLUE TRADING STAMPS FOR ANOTHER YEAR, AND NOT ONE MERCHANT HERETOFORE USING THEM IN VICTORIA AS A DISCOUNT ON CASH SALES HAS DISCONTINUED THEM OR INTIMATED THAT HE INENDED DOING SO.

Every device has been used by our

RIVALS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN DOING AWAY WITH THE BENEFITS DERIVED BY OUR CLIENTS IN THE USE OF BLUE TRADING STAMPS, TO DISCREDIT THEIR VALUE.

The Best Answer to all Arguments

AGAINST BLUE TRADING STAMPS IS THAT EVERY VICTORIA BUSINESS MAN USING THEM IS SATISFIED THAT THEY HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN INCREASING NOT ONLY THEIR CASH SALES, BUT THE VOLUME OF THEIR BUSINESS. IT IS ONLY THOSE NOT RECEIVING BENEFIT FROM THE BLUE TRADING STAMPS WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THEM. THEY FIND THAT FORMER CUSTOMERS PASS THEIR DOORS FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING WHERE THEY OBTAIN AS GOOD VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY AND A DISCOUNT IN THE SHAPE OF BLUE TRADING STAMPS, WHICH THEY CAN EXCHANGE, WHEN THE REQUISITE NUMBER IS COLLCTED, FOR ARTICLES OF USE AND ORNAMENT OF A VALUE OF TEN PER CENT. ON THEIR CASH EXPENDITURE.

The Collectors of BLUE TRADING

STAMPS ARE ALSO INCREASING IN NUMBER. ON SATURDAY, JUNE 23RD, RED LETTER DAY, NEARLY THIRTY-SIX HUNDRED BOOKS WERE HANDED IN AT OUR WAREROOMS, CORNER BROAD AND FORT STREETS, AND RECEIVED THE TEN STAMPS GIVEN TO ALL COLLECTORS ON THAT DAY. ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FILLED BOOKS WERE REDEEMED BY US DURING LAST WEEK, NONE BEING REDEEMED ON RED LETTER DAY, SO THAT IN FIVE DAYS' TIME ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE PREMIUMS WERE SENT TO THE HOMES OF COLLECTORS OF BLUE TRADING STAMPS.

Our Premiums Cover a wide range

OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES, CAREFULLY SELECTED, AND OF A CHARACTER THAT PERMITS THEIR USE IN THE BEST FURNISHED ROOMS OF A RESIDENCE. A SUFFICIENTLY LARGE STOCK IS KEPT IN OUR WAREROOMS TO SUPPLY ALL DEMANDS PROMPTLY, AND CONSIGNMENTS ARE CONSTANTLY ON THE WAY.

We Have so Pleased and Satisfied

OUR CLIENTS THAT WE CAN CONFIDENTLY STATE THAT OUR BUSINESS IN VICTORIA IS ON A PERMANENT BASIS. ANY REPORTS TO THE CONTRARY CAN BE TAKEN AS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE.

We hope that it will not again be

NECESSARY TO CORRECT ANY MALICIOUS UNTRUTHS CIRCULATED ABOUT OUR BUSINESS DEALINGS. CERTAINLY OUR RECORD IN VICTORIA SHOULD ENTITLE US TO THE CONFIDENCE OF EVERYONE.

The Dominion Trading Stamp Co.

LIMITED.

Showrooms, Corner Fort and Broad Sts.
Warerooms, Broughton St.

VICTORIA, B.C.

THE

White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON M. T. & T. CO.

Canadian Development Company Ld.

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON.

Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and Bennett, B. C. Ten first-class steamers operating between White Horse and Dawson. Through telegraph service. Skagway to Dawson and intermediate points.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO

KLONDIKE AND CAPE NOME GOLDFIELDS

For rates and full particulars, apply to

S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Skagway, Alaska and Seattle, Wash.

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government st., Victoria, B. C.

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 51.—Taking Effect June 15th.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday, at 7 a.m., Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:30 o'clock p.m. or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, every Sunday at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every wednesday for Wrangel, and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

$60 to St. Paul and Return

and $65.75 to Kansas City and return First-Class, for sale June 29th and 30th, via the Canadian Pacific, and good for passage on the

"Imperial Limited"

The cheapest holiday rate to be in effect this season.

Any agent of the Canadian Pacific will gladly furnish full particulars, or address

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A. Vancouver, B. C.
B. W. GREER, Agent, Victoria, B.C.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE.

Tunisian .....June 30.
Numidian .....July 7.
Corinthian .....July 14.

DOMINION LINE.

Vancouver .....July 7.
Dominion .....July 21.
Cambroman .....July 28.

BEAVER LINE.

Lusitania .....June 20.
Lake Champlain .....July 6.
Lake Megantic .....July 13.

FROM NEW YORK.

State of Nebraska ..Allan State Line .....June 30
Majestic ..White Star Line ..July 4
Oceanic ..White Star Line..July 11
Lucania. ...Cunard Line. ..June 30
Etruria. ...Cunard Line ....July 7
St. Louis ..American Line ..July 4
New York..American Line..July 11
Kaiser Wilhelm De Grosse .....N. G. Lloyd Line .....July 3
Bremen ....N. G. L. Line ..July 5
Anchoria ...Anchor Line ...July 7
Astoria. ..Anchor Line.. ..July 14

Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.

For reservations and all information apply to

W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. SS. Agent, Winnipeg.
B. W. Greer, Agent, Victoria

$40,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

in large and small amounts on improved real estate....

Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Govt. St.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The company's elegant steamships Walla Walla, Umatilla, and City of Puebla carrying H. B. M. mails, leave Victoria B. C. 8 p.m., June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 23 28, August 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 11 a. m., June 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, August 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

Queen—June 9, 24, July 9, 24, August 8,
Cottage City—June 14, 29, July 14, 29, Aug. 13.
City of Topeka—June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3,
Al-Ki—June 16, July 1, 16, 31, Aug. 15.
And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City or Queen will leave Victoria for Alaska at 4 a.m., June 10, 15, 25, 30, July 10, 15, 25, 30, Aug. 9, 14.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts., 61 Wharf St., Victoria.

H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Supt.; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu, Wednesday, June 27 at 2 p.m.

S. S. MOANA, sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, July 11, at 8 p. m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape Town, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agts San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Lv. Daily. 8:30 a.m.....S.S. VICTORIAN.....Ar. Daily 5 a.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer. C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry. Co

SUMMER STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE.

Taking Effect April 23rd. 1900

S.S. THISTLE.

Sails from Victoria, 7:00 a.m. Monday, for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, 7:00 a.m. Tuesday, for Comox and Way Ports.

Sails from Comox, 7:00 a.m. Wednesday, for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, 4:00 a.m. Thursday, for Victoria and Way Ports.

Sails from Victoria, 7:00 a.m. Friday, for Nanaimo and way Ports, connecting with "City of Nanaimo" for Union Wharf, Comox and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, 4:00 a.m. Saturday, for Victoria and Way Ports.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice sailing dates and hours of sailing.

For rates, etc., apply to Purser on board, or to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld

Notice to the Public

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 10,

SS. "ISLANDER"

Will leave for Vancouver from the OUTER WHARF, at 7 a.m., instead of from the Inner Wharf.

Outer Wharf car leaving Government street at 6:45 will connect with steamer.

Victoria, June 4th, 1900.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Cheap Rates.

The C. P. N. Co., will issue tickets to Vancouver good to leave Victoria at 7 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, and returning, to-leave Vancouver on Sunday afternoons.

Fare for Round Trip $2.00

C. S. BAXTER, G. P. A.

Lakeside Hotel

COWICHAN LAKE.

This popular resort, situated on the shore of Cowichan Lake, one of the largest on Vancouver Island, six hundred feet above the sea, is noted for fly fishing. Tourists visiting British Columbia should not fail to pay this charming spot a visit. Special tickets are issued by the E. & N. Railway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, good for 15 days—$5.00 return.

PRICE BROS.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability!

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

WAR.

The entire absence of news from South Africa must not be taken to mean that nothing is transpiring there, but only that there is nothing at present to be reported. The war is not over, although the end cannot be far off. Until Steyn's command is broken up and so defeated as to render it impossible for him to rally it again, the Orange River Colony will not be quieted. Steyn must be somewhat concerned about the future. He cannot hope to vanquish the force surrounding him, although he may, perhaps, be able to break through the cordon. If he is captured he must expect to be treated with some rigor, for he is needlessly prolonging the struggle. We do not see how his men can resist much longer. Their ammunition is said to be nearly exhausted and they have no facilities for getting a new supply. It will not be long before the Transvaalers will find themselves in the same box. The best European opinion seems to be that the threatened guerilla war will not be of long duration.

The news from China is very serious. The Colonist had a special despatch last evening, announcing that Admiral Seymour's force had been wiped out. Rear-Admiral Bruce reports that Seymour had 2,000 men with him. If this is true, the Oriental question will take on a new aspect, for no one anticipated such opposition as this will imply. There is unhappily no doubt that Tien Tsin is very hard pressed, and that considerable loss of life has already occurred among Europeans. Tien Tsin is a city with an estimated population of 950,000. It is a treaty port, and hence has many European residents. It is situated on the Pei Ho river and is a railway terminus, and also the terminus of the Imperial Canal. The country between Pekin and Tien Tsin is densely populated. The distance between the two cities is 60 miles, and Tien Tsin is 30 miles from the Taku forts, which are on the coast, at the mouth of the Pei Ho. The Pei Ho is formed by the junction of the Ta-se-ho, or Great West, river and the Yungliang Ho. The two rivers unite about six miles above Tien Tsin, and Pekin is situated near the latter. The Yungliang-Ho is the larger of the two, and it flows through a flat cultivated country densely populated.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The debate in the House of Commons at Ottawa on the Chinese Poll Tax Bill shows the absolute futility of any legislation being attempted in this province to exclude Japanese immigrants or to interfere with their status after they have reached our shores. The question is one of Imperial policy and must be settled after due consideration by both the Imperial and Japanese governments. This is the reason given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for not bringing down something resembling the Natal Act, and every one in this province will be ready to give due weight to it. Nevertheless, we think some explanation is called for as to why what Mr. Joseph Chamberlain intimated a year ago would be quite acceptable in London has suddenly become unacceptable. It will be remembered that the Colonial Secretary, in his correspondence concerning the anti-Japanese legislation passed by this province, very broadly intimated that a law similar to the Natal Act would meet with the approval of Her Majesty's government. If this was the case in 1899, why is it not the case in 1900? Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attention ought to have been drawn to this, and he should have been called upon for an explanation. It is true that the Oriental situation is more acute now than it was twelve months ago, but the same reasons existed then as now for the maintenance of friendly relations with Japan.

We do not think that the Dominion government has done anything like its full duty in the premises. The bugbear of Japanese unfriendliness ought not to influence legislation in this matter, for it is quite evident that the Japanese government does not regard the emigration of its subjects to America as at all desirable. Under the regulations adopted in that country only ten persons may emigrate from any prefecture during a month with the object of coming to America. Surely a government which thus endeavors to put up the bars at home would not take umbrage at any barriers erected abroad. Sir Wilfrid does not seem to appreciate the case, and we can only hope that the commission to be appointed to investigate the whole subject will be able to gather sufficient data to enable him and his colleagues to see that there is not the least necessity for dealing with it in a gingerly way, but that any well-considered measure, which does not affect the national amour propre of the Japanese nation, will not be objected to by that government.

BRITISH OR ENGLISH.

The London Times prints a letter from Rev. David Macrae, of Glasgow, to the Poet Laureate, and the latter's reply. The subject of the correspondence is the employment by the poet of the words "England and English" where "Britain and British" would be more accurate. Mr. Macrae mentions that three years ago a national memorial was presented to the Queen, signed by Scottish members of parliament, Lords Provost, Provosts and over 100,000 Scottish people, remonstrating against "this abuse of the national names, even by ministers of the crown, and in some treaties with foreign powers." Mr. Austin answered at considerable length, setting forth the difficulties of always employing the larger term, and he claims that the use of the word "Britain" might sometimes be misunderstood. He points out that the noun England and the adjective English have been used as the generic term for the Empire, without giving offence, by many writers, and he specifies Tennyson's well-known line, five times repeated in his poem, "The Defence of Lucknow":

"And ever upon the topmost roof the
Banner of England flew."

There is another instance which is even more noteworthy. Not many people nowadays quote Eliza Cook's well-known ballad, "The Englishman," but there was a time when it was very much in vogue. One of the stanzas is as follows:

The Briton may traverse the Pole or the
Zone,
And boldly claim as his right;
For he calls such a vast domain his own
That the sun never sets on his might.
Let the haughty stranger seek to know
The place of his home or birth,
And a flush will mount to cheek and
brow
As he speaks of his native earth.
"'Tis a glorious charter, deny it who
can,
That is breathed in the words: 'I'm
an Englishman.'"

Here we have the words Briton and Englishman used interchangeably, and the place of honor is given to "Englishman." This did not offend the patriotism of loyal Scots a half century ago. If the new rule were to be insisted upon, we fear that much of our most heroic verse would have to be expurgated to such an extent that its very life would be destroyed. Take for example Tennyson's "Hands All Round." Each stanza ends with the line:

"And the great name of England
round and round.

The poet when he says "England" here means the whole Empire. Again, in the Epilogue to the Idylls he speaks of

"Our ocean-empire with her boundless
homes
For ever-broadening England."

Then we find Campbell, in "Ye Mariners of England," using the terms interchangeably. The poem begins with the line just quoted. The third stanza begins:

"Britannia needs no bulwarks,"
And the next tells us that
"The meteor flag of England shall yet
terrific burn."

Take also the "Battle of Copenhagen," by the same author. In the second stanza he sings:

"All bright in April's sun
Shone the day
When a British fleet came down
Through the islands of the crown,
And by Copenhagen's town
Took their stay."

But this does not prevent him from telling us a few stanzas further on:

"Not such a mind possessed
England's tar;
'Twas the love of noble game
Set his oaken heart on flame,
For to him 'twas all the same—
Sport or war."

And again he tells of the fearful sights that were witnessed

"Ere the cross of England flew
O'er her prize."

In the next stanza he asks

"Why bleeds old England's band?"

And in the next he says

"But the Britons sent to warn,"

and in the next says that the warning given by these Britons was to the effect that there should be peace,

"If you yield your conquered fleet
With the crews at England's feet."

And towards the close, when he speaks of the men who died in the fight, he apostrophizes them as

"Brave hearts, to Britain's weal
Once so true."

If one were to take the time to search, it would be possible to multiply these instances many times. They show that writers do not and never did feel themselves compelled to use the term "English" as applicable only to the territorial division of England, but as one of general application to the Empire. In one of the finest passages of prose in the language, the writer, describing the charge of the Light Brigade, says: "Weep, England, for thy chivalry, but remember that they were thy children, thine every man of them, that rode the glorious death-ride of Balaklava," and this is true although there were doubtless Scotchmen, Welshmen and Irishmen in the Immortal Six Hundred. It is inexcusable that in public documents the name of England should be used when the United Kingdom is meant, but if a writer or speaker sometimes does so, he is surely excusable. Our Scottish friends are not given to objecting when the British race is called Anglo-Saxon, but there is mighty little either of Saxon or Anglo in a Highlander.

GOLD MINES.

Writing in the contemporary Review, Yves Guyot says:

"Most French people imagine that gold is obtained in the same way that truffles are—that you have simply to gather it, only it is a mineral, not a vegetable."

He is referring to the prevailing idea among the French people that Great Britain is simply on a quest for gold in prosecuting the war in South Africa. He cites a correspondent, who defines the South African question as follows: "The Transvaal question is really very simple; the Boers have two hills of gold which the English want to take. The Boers will not give them up, and they are right." To show the fallacy of the idea that a gold mine is simply a place where gold may be picked up, he mentions that in 1896 out of 183 gold mines in the Transvaal, only 79 had produced gold, and only 25 showed a profit, and that "in 1898, a year of rapid advance, only 40 out of the 156 mines on the Rand had paid dividends, and those reached an average of from 7 to 8 per cent. He adds that in order to develop a deep-level mine it is often necessary to sink some £500,000, and that "three-quarters of the companies only get half an ounce per ton of rock, and some only 6 or 7 pennyweights."

Very many people are misled by the term "gold mine." What they have in mind is a pit somewhere out of which gold is gathered by the panful, with a minimum of labor. They do not think of vast plants for mining, handling, crushing or smelting ore. They do not think of a mine as something requiring the expenditure of a fortune upon it in the first place, before a single dollar is taken out of it. The discoverer of a good lode of gold-bearing rock is helpless without capital to develop it. He could not hope to make a mine out of it by his own unaided labor in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, and the thousandth case would be open to doubt. If there is an industry in the world in which the interests of the discoverer, the laborer and the capitalist are identical it is gold mining. One of the questions that must be taken up in this province is the law relating to mining, with a view to amending it so as to render the development of mines more speedy than it is at present. There are altogether too many claims locked up in the hands of people who either cannot or will not do anything with them. The rights of prospectors must be carefully guarded, but the policy of monopoly in all its varied phases must be put a stop to. And the monopoly of capital is not the only brand of that objectionable article. There is a monopoly of the speculator in mining claims, which does harm both to the prospector and the investor and the country at large.

The Times, in an indirect way, answers the Colonist's question as to the prospects of a general election for the House of Commons this year, and very evidently has reached the conclusion that there will not be one.

Floods on the Mainland seem likely to make it necessary for the government to go to a very large outlay this year.

The Ottawa despatch to the Times concerning the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor seems to have been framed by a very ignorant person, for it talks about the members of the Executive Council swearing to serve the Lieutenant-Governor.

What has become of the Boer delegates? These three more or less amiable gentlemen were going to appeal from the United States President to the United States people, and raise high jinks generally. Where have they gone to?

It has remained for a French newspaper to suggest that the Boer generals were corrupted by British gold to allow themselves to be defeated. And the journal which suggests this has hitherto been marked by its pro-Boer tendencies. It is hard to forgive our friends for being defeated.

When after the Transvaal flag had been hauled down at Johannesburg, "God Save the Queen" was played, a tall Free Stater declined to take off his hat, whereupon some one standing by tried to take it off, when up spoke a battle-stained British veteran, saying, "Let him alone; he fought for the flag that has just come down." Somehow most of us will say the soldier did right.

Balmoral Block
DOUGLAS ST.
Forty handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single; baths.
Mrs. F. B. Williams, - Prop.


DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Carpets, Rugs and Art Squares

TAPESTRIES In good colorings and designs, at 50c., 55c., 60c., 70c., 90c., $1.10 and $1.15 per yard.

BRUSSELS A few designs at $1.00 per yard. Superior qualities in very pretty colorings.

A very large range of Hearth Rugs from $1.25 each to $14.00 each.

Art Squares In all the sizes made, and large variety in eight different grades.

NOTE.—We can supply you with goods at any price you wish to pay, and guarantee that the range of patterns will be satisfactory.

Weiler Bros., Victoria, B. C.

ORIGIN OF DYSPEPSIA.

First Publication to Tamper With Men's Digestion Appeared in Rome.

To the Romans belong the first honor of having produced the first European cookery book, says Chambers Journal; and though the authorship is uncertain, it is generally attributed to Caelius Apicius, who lived under Trajan (114 A.D.). Here are two recipes from this ancient collection: "First, for a sauce, to be eaten with boiled fowl, put the following ingredients into a mortar: aniseed, dried mint, and lazer root, cover them with vinegar, add dates, and pour in liquamen (a distilled liquor made from large fish which were salted and allowed to turn putrid in the sun), oil, and a small quantity of mustard seeds. Reduce all to a proper thickness with sweet wine, warmed, and then pour this same over your chicken, which should previously be boiled in aniseed water." The second recipe shows the same queer mixture of ingredients:—"Take a wheel-barrow of rose leaves and pound in a mortar, add to it the brains of two pigs, and two thrushes boiled and mixed with the chopped up yolk of egg, oil, vinegar, pepper, and wine; Mix and pour these together, and stew them steadily and slowly till the perfume is developed."

The Romans were very fond of surprise dishes, such as pigs stuffed with live thrushes, and, to anticipate a little, this taste descended so near our own times as the reign of Charles II, as witness a recipe of that date for making two pies which were to be served together—one containing live birds and the other containing live frogs. When the latter was opened "out skip the frogs, which makes the ladies shriek and skip," while the birds, when released, were to add to the general confusion by flying at the candles and putting out the lights. A dish of peacock was a favorite dish at Rome, and was served at the beginning of the dinner. The bird, having first been done to death by stifling, was then skinned; the inside was filled with the flesh of other birds, and the whole sewn together, and finally sent into the table affixed to a small branch as if alive.

BILGE WATER.

I am quite well aware that there are objections to hospital ships in the tropics, says a writer in Chambers Journal. When they are moored there is the burning question of bilge water. I will not discourse on the subject of bilge water, as inexperience thereof might make the explanation wearisome. Anyone acquainted with the bilge water questions knows it is of engrossing interest. Bilge is a prince among smells, and if you have ever fallen under its power you will always thing that every terrific thing in smells is a manifestation of bilge water.

I remember on one occasion on board a moored hulk—not a hospital ship—smelling in the evening something that called for mention, so I mentioned it. "Oh," said my companions—more under the sway of bilge belief than I was, from their greater knowledge of its power—"its only our bilge water." In the morning we found it was the rotting carcass of an elephant that had floated down the river and now hung in the mooring chain. After a considerable time was spent in getting rid of the carcass, I said: "For goodness sake, gentlemen, stir up that bilge water and let the smells have it out together, while we go ashore for a spell." "No," said my companions, terror-stricken at the suggestion; "you do not know our bilge water when it gets its back up. It would stretch you if you were half way across Africa. This elephant is mere lavender water to it." This was a more dreadful bilge water than a hospital ship could have. Still, though bad, bilge water is not necessarily fatal, under proper management.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

YOKOHAMA & CO.

Japanese Merchant Tailors

Suits Made to Order for Ladies and Gentlemen

114 YATES STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS

BEST MAKES.

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents

115 Government St.

Just Arrived.

Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose.
AND A FULL LINE OF
Summer Corsets.

MRS. W. BICKFORD

61-63 Fort St.

25c. Off the Dollar

—AT—

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

63 Yates Street, one door from corner of Broad street

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 80c

NICKEL STEM WIND AND STEM SET WATCHES $1.50.

This month only.

COWAN'S COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

Purest and Best in the World

Assay Office & Chemical Laboratory.

28 Broad street, (opp. Driard Hotel,) Victoria, B. C.

Wm. F. Best, F. C. S.

Analytical Chemist and Assayer

(Hiedelberg and Leipzig.)

Personal attention given to all assaying and chemical analysis.

TELEPHONES.

Within the City Limits, four Party Line Telephones now installed as low as $2.50 per month.

No Installation Charges

For new regulations, particulars as to districts, etc., apply,

R. B. McMICKING,

At the Offices of the Company, Five Sisters' Block.

Wanted Immediately.

An up-to-date horizontal action engine, 25 to 30 horse power, 6 ft. fly wheel, together with connections to boiler. State full particulars with price and where machinery can be seen. Apply HORIZONTAL, P. O. Box 86.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED.

Five hundred white miners and mine laborers for the Wellington, Extension, and Comox mines. Apply to the managers of the said mines.

Sgd. WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO., Limited Liability.

Spratt & Macaulay

Coal and Wood

Weight and measure guaranteed. Wood cut, split, and delivered at lowest prices.

—OFFICES—

88 Gov't St. Telephone 404.

82 Store St. Telephone 144.

TO LET

Two stores or offices on ground floor in Five Sisters' Block, facing Fort street. Apply H. M. GRAHAME 41 Government street.

SPENCER'S SPECIAL BARGAINS For Wednesday

We clear out all Summer Jackets and Capes Wednesday

20 Jackets, all this season's styles, Silk Lined, were .....$17.50 and $20.00
Wednesday $10.00

15 Capes, regular price $13.50
Wednesday $5.00

The above are the best bargains we have offered this season in this department and that is saying quite a bit.

1,500 Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with Valenciennes Lace Edge, made to sell at.....25c
Wednesday 12½c

TRAVELLING BAGS

The season for increased traffic has come and we have all that is needful in Hand Bags, Hold-alls, Shawl Straps, etc.



Olive Roan Leather Club Bags,

(AS CUT.)

Japanned Frame and Brass Plated Trimmings, Inside Pocket, at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

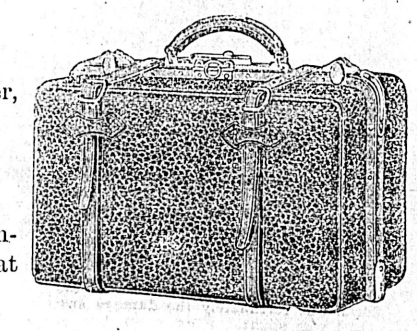
Gladstone Bags,

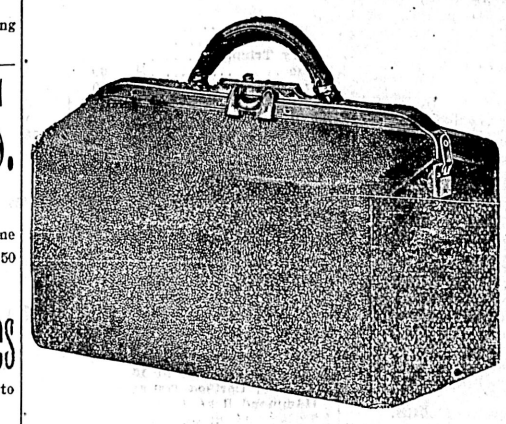
Brown Pebble Leather, Cloth Lined,

From $1.75 to $4.00.

—o—

Special Value in Leather Lined Bags at 7.50 to 12.50.





Cabin Bags,

From 4.50 to 15.00; in Cloth or Leather Lined.

—o—

All Sizes in Telescope Bags, from 45c to 1.90 each

—o—

Shawl Straps, 25c, 35 and 50c.

—o—

Hold-Alls, from 2.25 to 2.75.

NEW BELTS

One parcel of New Belts from New York. The Pulley Belt is still the style and we have them in all qualities.

Black and White Satin Pulley Belts, Special Value, at .....50c and 75c

Just In—By Express—The Latest Novelties In Ladies' Rough Rider Hats. See Them Special Price .....$3.00 each

SHOE DEPARTMENT

Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, Hand Turned Soles, French Heels .....Special $1.25

Misses' and Children's White Canvas Oxfords, extra good quality.....Special 85c and $1.00

See our Ladies Patent Kid Lace Boots, Hand Turned Soles and French Heels. This line is very soft and will not crack and besides being always polished, ...Special $5.50

Two cases of Men's Boots, well worth $2.50
.....Special price $1.25

See Broad Street windows for these lines.

FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT

A Nice Lot of Cushion Covers just in and they are selling readily.....50c to $4.00 each

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Tuesday, June 26.		Wednesday June 27.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
0:10 a.m.	9.4 feet.	1:00 a.m.	8.9 feet
8:00 p.m.	0.5 feet	8:40 p.m	0.7 feet.
8:20 p.m.	8.4 feet.	5:00 p.m.	8.6 feet.
8:10 p.m.	8.9 feet.	9.15 p.m.	8.0 feet

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.

Offers the best contract on the market.
LARGEST GUARANTEED CASH VALUES AT LOWEST PREMIUM RATES CONSISTENT WITH SAFETY.
Before placing your insurance elsewhere, ask for particulars.

Heisterman & Co.
District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Jam Jars at Russell's. *

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside. *

The Girls

Bless their pretty faces, like chocolates, especially Lowney's chocolates which can be obtained only from DAVIES' DRUG STORE, 32 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside. *

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges. *

Does your bike need fixing? We can do the job. Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros. *

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street. *

Weiler Bros. have just opened up a fine line of Chinese and Japanese mattings, for floor and dado purposes. *

A nice variety of smart-looking hammocks at Weiler Bros.' The newest colorings and up-to-date styles. (Second floor.) *

In buying tea you want something without a suspicion of adulteration. You get it in Hondi Ceylon Tea, which reaches this market direct from the tea gardens. *

Reduced prices for remainder of season—Rambler bicycles, $50. Cyclery, Broad and Broughton streets. Weiler Bros. *

Apricots.—The best preserving stock of the season is now on the market, selling at lowest prices. Enquire at your grocer's for them without delay, or you will miss the best chance of this season.*

School Trustees.—A meeting of the board of school trustees will be held tomorrow evening to discuss the repair work to be mapped out for completion during the coming school holidays.

Auction Furniture.—A large quantity of household furniture, including a Cabinet Grand Piano, will be sold by auction to-day at 2 p.m., by the Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd., in their rooms, 37 and 39 Langley street. The only "Cape cart" in British Columbia will be sold at the same sale. *

Orphanage "At Home."—A hearty general invitation is extended to all who may wish to visit the orphanage or participate in the festivities of the garden party at the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home, Hillside avenue, to-day, from 3 to 6 p. m. Those who desire to avail themselves of the "pound" feature of the occasion may have their gifts conveyed to the home, free of charge, by telephoning or leaving them at R. Porter & Sons', Government or Douglas street. The City band have kindly volunteered their services for the afternoon, and the Victoria Transfer Co. have generously placed carriages at the disposal of the committee for the conveyance of the band. Refreshments will be dispensed by the ladies of the home, to which all are welcome. There will be no charge made.

INFLUENZA

A prophylactic and cure for Influenza, la grippe, and all kinds of feverish colds try Dr. Dobell's Influenza Mixture, 50 cents a bottle. Sold by
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.
49 Govt. St. Chemists and Druggists

Memorial Services.—Impressive memorial services were held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Sunday morning for the late Capt. Blanchard, of the Canadian Mounted Infantry, news of whose death from wounds received in battle reached here last week. The Fifth Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Gregory, numbering 163, including the band and "A" Company, R. C. R., under Lieut.-Col. McKay and numbering about 16, marched to the church and attended the service, the band assisting in the musical portions. Rev. W. Leslie Clay preached an appropriate sermon, referring particularly to Capt. Blanchard, who was an adherent of the church, and to the part being played by Canadians in South Africa. Besides the anthem, "Blessed Are the Dead," Miss M. Murray sang "Lord of Our Life," and Organist Burnett rendered "Marche Funebre," and Beethoven's march, "The Death of a Hero." During the offertory the band played "The Dead March in Saul."

Farms Wanted.

I shall be glad to receive particulars of a few good farms, which the owners are willing to sell at reasonable prices, to forward to my correspondents.

DOWSETT, KNIGHT & CO.,
Land Agents, London, Eng.
For Publication in Their Circular.

"The Land Roll."

A copy of which can be seen at my office.

C. C. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent
34A GOVERNMENT STREET.

At Home.—The Colonist is requested by the officers to announce that the "At Home" on board H. M. S. Warspite, postponed from last week, will take place on Wednesday, the 27th of June, at the same time.

The Police Court.—In the police court yesterday two drunks paid the usual fine, and a Chinaman on a charge of vagrancy was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

High School Entrance.—There are 122 candidates writing for the High school entrance examinations, which commenced yesterday morning at the South Park school. The examinations will continue until Wednesday evening.

Trooper's Death.—Trooper Summill, who joined Strathcona's Horse from Vernon, B. C., died at Capetown during May, having been taken sick on board the troopship Monterey. He died in Woodstock hospital and was buried in Fort Kewekee cemetery.

Big Improvement.—The corporation have commenced a much-needed work—the opening out of Quadra street to Fourth street, by blasting the big rock bluff which has obstructed traffic. This is the most direct route to Saanich, and the improvement will be much appreciated.

Bad For Hay.—The rain of the last two days has damaged considerable hay in the vicinity of Victoria. A great deal had been cut and was about ready to stack when the showers commenced, and that still standing will also be somewhat spoiled. A great many berries also suffered.

Coming Lawyers.—The examinations of the British Columbia Law Society commenced yesterday at the court house, Secretary Lampman being in charge. There are in all nineteen candidates—three writing the final and eight each the second and first intermediate examinations. The work will be concluded this evening.

One Side Told.—The plaintiffs in Bird et al. vs. Veith & Borland closed their case yesterday with the evidence of one of the plaintiffs, Mr. Wolff, who was with the pack train from Cariboo to Telegraph Creek and remained with it on the Teslin trail during the season. Mr. Bodwell will open for the defence at 11 this morning.

A Private Excursion.—Friends of Mrs. Le Poer Trench, of Saanich, were on Sunday, through the kindness of that lady, given the pleasure of an excursion among the islands in the vicinity of Sidney, the Iroquois being especially chartered for the purpose. The rain of the afternoon somewhat interfered with the enjoyment, but withal a pleasurable time was had.

Sunday Outings.—The fine weather on Sunday morning induced many to proceed to Goldstream to attend the sacred concert, seven coaches being required to convey those who left in the afternoon alone. The rain later in the day interfered with the outing. The weather also interfered with the attendance at Beacon Hill park, where the City band gave a concert.

Deserters Detected.—Four of the sailors on the Italian ship Garibaldi were detected in the act of attempting to desert on Sunday morning, and they were arrested. Yesterday morning the captain of the ship withdrew the information on account of the expense of proceeding with the prosecution.

A Small Fire.—Through the explosion of a coal oil lamp at the residence of E. Ulin, 143 View street, at 11:30 on Sunday evening, a slight blaze occurred, which necessitated the attendance of the fire department. The flames were extinguished with little damage, which will amount to not more than $100. The house and furniture are the property of F. McMillan.

Court of Revision.—The final session of the court of revision was held yesterday morning. Following is a summary statement of the result of its labors: Reductions in improvements, $3,800; increase in improvements, $4,850; total, $8,650. Assessment roll, 1900—Land, $10,840,600; improvements, $6,326,770; total (net), $17,167,370.

Officers Elected.—At a meeting of the members of the Victoria branch of the International Typographical Union on Sunday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. E. Ditchburn; vice-president, W. M. Foster; secretary, George M. Watt; treasurer, Thomas Booz; executive committee, C. F. Banfield, J. Chrow and W. M. Wilson; auditors, James Pottinger, F. L. Mimmack and W. G. Armstrong; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, James McNiven and W. M. Wilson.

Prize Competitions.—The pupils of the Girls' Central school will compete this afternoon for the trophy given by Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley for calisthenics. The girls will drill in two companies, and the girl most successful in the most successful company will be awarded the prize. The companies will thus have to aid in the winning of the prize. The contest will take place at the Pemberton gymnasium. The drill will consist of dumb-bell, bar-bell and Indian club exercises. The public are invited to the exhibition, which commences at 3 o'clock. On Thursday afternoon a competition in reading will be held for prizes, the donors of which are not yet made public. Two of these contests will be held, the one open to pupils of the First division, and the other to pupils using the Second and Third readers. The schools are all to close on Friday afternoon.



We supply many things essential to his needs, such as Feeding Bottles, Toothing Rings, Sponges, Toilet Powders, as well as all remedies required.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST.
98 Government Street.
Telephone 425. Near Yates street.

The Regatta At Portland

Entries for the Big Aquatic Meet on Willamette River.

Victorians to Play Baseball At Vancouver Monday—Yacht Races.

Besides the senior and junior four-oared crews, the J. B. A. A. will be represented at the annual regatta of the N. P. A. A. O., to be held at Portland on July 3 and 4, by E. Geiger, who will row in the singles. All will leave here on Sunday morning, arriving at Portland the following day. The entries for the regatta are:

Senior Fours.

Portland Rowing Club—L. Stiles, stroke; A. M. Scott, 3; Rintoul, 2; R. D. Ball, bow; substitutes, R. C. Hart and S. M. Luders.

Vancouver Rowing Club—H. O. Alexander stroke; G. W. Seymour, 3; J. D. Bell, 2; R. S. Spinks, bow; substitutes, E. H. Grubeb and J. J. Thompson.

James Bay Athletic Association, Victoria—J. C. McNeill, stroke; W. Laing, 3; W. Donaldson, 2; W. H. Jesse, bow.

Junior Fours.

Portland Rowing Club—2 crews—L. Newman, stroke; W. Morton, 3; J. Munro, 2; A. Harridon, bow; substitutes, W. Morse and L. Steele. H. Bennett, stroke; R. G. Durhan, 3; H. W. Ormandy, 2; P. W. Knight, bow; substitutes, J. Mackie and C. Bow.

Vancouver Rowing Club—E. H. Grubbe, stroke; J. J. Thompson, 3; G. A. Boult, 2; H. B. Wilson, bow; substitutes, G. A. Lafferty and B. Boult.

James Bay Athletic Association—W. Wilson, stroke; J. C. Bridgeman, 3; A. MacLean, 2; A. Merrylees, bow.

Senior Double Scull.

Portland Rowing Club—A. M. Scott, stroke; R. C. Hart, bow; substitute, S. M. Luders.

Junior Double Scull.

Portland Rowing Club—2 crews—L. Stiles, stroke; R. D. Ball, bow; substitute, E. Gloss. F. Peterson, stroke; E. McCabe, bow; substitute, P. N. Knight.

Vancouver Rowing Club—H. O. Alexander, stroke; J. D. Bell, bow; substitute, Hugh B. Springer and E. H. Grubbe.

Senior Single Scull.

Portland Rowing Club—2 entries—W. J. Patton and A. M. Scott.

Vancouver Rowing Club—Hugh B. Wilson.

Junior Single Scull.

Portland Rowing Club—2 entries—E. Gloss and R. D. Ball.

Vancouver Rowing Club—H. O. Alexander.

BASEBALL.

Will Play Vancouver.

After the magnificent exhibition of baseball given by the Victorias and Amities at the Caledonian grounds on Saturday, the popularity of the American national game should be on the ascendant in Victoria. Fortunately Vancouver and Nanaimo have also good teams, and there seems no reason why a provincial league should not be started. On Monday next the Victorias play at Vancouver.

LACROSSE.

Play at Tacoma.

Victoria and New Westminster will play an exhibition game of lacrosse at Tacoma on July 4, while Vancouver will play the team recently organized in Seattle.

Games in the East.

At Toronto on Saturday the Toronto team beat the Cornwalls by 4 goals to 2. The Shamrocks defeated the Nationals at Montreal on Saturday by 7 to 2.

YACHTING.

International Regatta.

The Victoria yachts which are to take part in the annual regatta of the International Northwestern Association of Yachtsmen, at Port Townsend on July 1 and 2, will leave here at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and, catching the flood tide, should, with a fair breeze, reach their destination the same evening. After the big regatta the yachts will go to Bellingham Bay for the Fourth of July regatta.

Granted a Patent.—Mr. F. S. Maclure, of this city, has been granted a United States and Canadian patent for a check-book.

Handy Book.—Mr. Wellington J. Dowler, city clerk, has issued a handy book, a manual of penal clauses of by-laws of the city and of certain statutes of the province, with a copious index. The volume is pocket size and is a most useful book of reference.

S. P. C. A.—The regular monthly meeting of the S. P. C. A. was held last evening at the office of the society, 28 Broad street. Several cases of cruelty were reported as having been investigated by the society, the chief being three cows which had wires to horns and through the nostrils, as a method of preventing the cows from knocking down fences. In one case the cow's nostrils were nearly severed by the wire, and the animal was evidently suffering greatly. The society finds itself much hampered for want of sufficient funds to extend its usefulness to remote districts. Persons who wish to aid the good work can send subscriptions to the secretary.

"GISBURN" FOR SALE

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property containig about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior work manship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kithen garden.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

STRAWBERRIES.



Having purchased the entire output of several of the largest growers, we are prepared to make low quotations for preserving purposes.

FULL LINE OF JAM AND JELLY JARS CALL AND PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.,
The Leading Grocers

We Want Your Assistance

During the time we are moving to our new premises.

You can assist us by taking advantage of cut prices, and buying our goods.

This week is the last for bargains, as we move in earnest to our new premises at

No. 44 Government St.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

The S. Reid Co., Ltd.

Combination of Goodness, Convenience, and . . . . Cheapness In . . . .

Boys' Alpaca Coats.

The S. REID CO. Ld.

122 GOVERNMENT STREET

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. W. J. ANDERSON,
Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

Fine Granite.—Ald. Stewart has just received from Nelson Island a cargo of granite that would compare favorably with that from any quarry. It is in immense blocks, ranging from two to five tons each.

Tried to Escape.—There are a number of naval prisoners at the provincial jail who are in for eighteen months or two years. Word having got round among them that they are soon to be sent to England, three of them yesterday escaped from the chain-gang, but were recaptured in half an hour. Orders have been issued for extra guards to be put on.

Sunday School Excursions.—On July 2 the E. & N. Railway Co. will be busy handling no less than three Sunday school excursions to resorts up the line. The Presbyterians and the Spring Ridge Methodists go to Goldstream, while the Baptists go to Langford Plains. Each year points along the line of the E. & N. are becoming more popular with excursionists.

Excursion to Angeles.—Bandmaster Finn has chartered the steamer City of Nanaimo and will run an excursion to Port Angeles on Sunday next. If the day be fine, no doubt a large crowd will take advantage of the opportunity afforded for enjoying a delightful sail. The regimental band will accompany the excursionists.

The Political Situation—Yesterday was altogether barren of political news. Ex-Governor McInnes and his private secretary, T. R. E. McInnes, are on the Mainland. Administrator Chief Justice McColl arrived from Vancouver on the Yosemite, and is now transacting the little official business of the government which requires his attention. Ralph Smith has gone to Rossland to look after the labor situation, which, if rumors in up-country papers are to be believed, is again assuming a rather threatening character. Premier Dunsmuir has returned from a brief visit to the Mainland.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects, all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

The Light Running
Domestic Sewing Machine.

Familiar words with a new meaning.
It makes home happy.
It smothes out wrinkles.
It wins the heart of the housewife.
If your sewing machine is not giving satisfaction we will be pleased to complete your happiness by placing one of our high grade "Domestics" in your home—No trouble about terms, we can arrange that to suit you
A full supply of needles, oil and other sundries for all machines kept in stock.

FLETCHER BROS.,
Opposite Old Post Office.
Telephone 306. 93 Government st.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

Hang Wo Hing Kee

31 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

OVER TEN THOUSAND.

Enormous Number of Deaths From Cholera in India.

London, June 26.—The governor of Bombay wires that there were 10,277 deaths from cholera out of 15,479 cases during the week ending June 16.

Special Train Service

Saturday June 30, to Monday July 2.

Excursion Tickets will be on sale at all Stations good going Saturday and Sunday, returning Monday Night.

DOMINION DAY, JULY 2

Grand Celebration at Duncans

Fifth Regiment Band in Attendance all Day

Trains Leave Victoria at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

50 CENTS RETURN. BICYCLES FREE.

Special trains will leave for Langford and Colwood at 8 and 10 a. m., and 1:30 p. m.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager E. & N. Ry.

Not the Cheapest

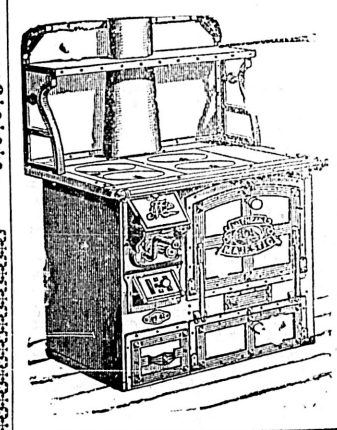
But the best value possible for the money is what we aim to give.

Men's Suits that will wear, $8.50, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Men's Pants that will wear, $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

Reliable Boys' and Youths' Suits at prices that will bring you back again.

The Largest Stock of Hats and Gent's Furnishings in Victoria.

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government St VICTORIA, B. C.



THE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGES are the best, and therefore the cheapest ranges in the world.

Geo. Powell & Co.

AGENTS.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St

Fruit Jars, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Fillers.
Jelly Glasses, all sizes.
Granite Fruit Kettles, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Rubber Rings, all sizes.
Stoves, General House Furnishings and Hardware are our special lines.

Cheapside,
VICTORIA, B. C.

VANCOUVER'S CELEBRATION.

Extensive Preparations Being Made For Dominion Day—A Mormon Missionary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 25.—Admiral Kautz, of the Pacific Coast United States station, has written to his nephew, of the U.S. customs, stationed here, that the U.S.S. Philadelphia will visit Vancouver shortly. It is thought that the United States government contemplates ordering the Philadelphia to Vancouver during the Dominion Day celebration.

Owing to the special exertions being put forth by the sub-committees of the Dominion Day celebration, it is found that to carry out the intention of Vancouver to have a better celebration than in other years more money must be forthcoming. All the newspapers have been asked to open subscriptions to this end. A sum has been set aside to defray the expenses of bringing to Vancouver A company, R. C. R., from Victoria, and the New Westminster companies of the Sixth Regiment. There will be three balls held in the city, all recognized as official by the celebration executive. One will be held at the Hotel Vancouver, one at the Alhambra theatre, and one at the city hall.

The American residents of Vancouver are to have a float in the Dominion Day celebration, symbolical of the United States of America.

A Mormon missionary has turned up at Ladners. He hired the town hall, but learning of the strong sentiment against him, he decided not to lecture there, and held forth to the public on the wharf.

Mr. J. P. Gordon, agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., has received the official information that it is not the intention of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. to take their boats off the Vancouver run.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Webster of the Milwaukee Has a High Opinion of Them.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Capt. Webster, of the big transport Milwaukee, which left this port Tuesday, with a cargo of horses for South Africa, told an interesting story of the Canadian troops which he carried some time ago from Halifax to the seat of war. "Considerable surprise has been expressed," said the Captain, "that the Canadians suffered so little from the hot climate in South Africa. There were fewer cases of sickness and heat prostration among them than in any other command, but that was due undoubtedly to the physical examination they were obliged to pass before leaving. I have been in the service a good many years, but I never saw anything like it. Men were rejected for defects that an ordinary recruiting officer would scarcely observe, et alone question. At Halifax a magnificent athelete came out to bid his broter good-by, and told me between tears and curses, that he had been turned down. I asked why, and he showed me a minute section broken off one of his teeth. That will give you an idea of the severity of the examinations. The rank and file of the Canadians we carried were men from the country—hunters, trappers, and experts of woodcarft. They were used to hard fare and exposure, and to them the campaign was a sort of picnic. One of Lord Roberts' officers told me that they were the only men in the army who made no complaint about "bully" beef. They ate it with a relish, pronounced it a first-rate ration, and asked for more. The Canadians were the marvel of the African corps. They shamed every other branch of the service.

Store Closes at 7 Evenings

Sale Prices on Boys' Suits

Here always. No need to further reduce prices here on Boys' Clothing. Present prices are little more than half former prices, or a saving to you on each suit of 20 per cent. Certainly our suits are cheaper than so-called sale price suits as offered by other stores, and better, for here you have our full stock to choose and pick from, no odds and ends culled out and advertised, as a cheap bait to get your trade.

Regular	$6.00	Suits are..	$4.85
"	$5.00	"	..$3.95
"	$4.00	"	..$3.15
"	$3.00	"	..$2.40
"	$2.50	"	..$1.95

W. G. CAMERON.

Cash Clothier,
Furnisher and Hatter.
55 Johnson Street

Carpenters and Caulkers.

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Company have employment for Carpenters and Caulkers, at $ 5and $7 a day, respectively, at Lake Bennett.

For particulars, apply at the head office, Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

NOT RESPONSIBLE



BR. SHIP
IMBERHORNE

CAPT. LEVER, FROM LIVERPOOL.
Neither the captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without a written order.
ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd.
Victoria, June 22, 1900. Agents.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Deliberations Of Aldermen

Yesterday Evening's Regular Session a Rather Unimportant One.

No Money for Street Work—Craigflower Road Matter Laid Over.

Yesterday evening's regular session of the board of aldermen, though rather an unimportant one, in the sense that little new business was transacted, was, nevertheless, quite interesting. Ald. Hall, chairman of the park committee, failed to get Ald. Brydon's acquiescense to a motion which he wished to introduce, voting $450 for Sunday band concerts at the Park, and expressed himself quite warmly at Ald. Brydon's refusal. Ald. Kinsman, on the matter of Mayor Hayward's resolution to re-open Craigflower road, spoke rather heatedly of what he characterized as "hobby-horse riding" in this subject.

There were present His Worship Mayor Hayward, in the chair, and Aldermen Kinsman, Williams, Cameron, Brydon, Stewart, Cooley, Beckwith and Hall.

The first communication dealt with was one from Miss Laura Cameron, of No. 6 Carr street, complaining of inadequate lighting facilities on that thoroughfare. Referred to electric light committee for report.

W. J. Dowler, city clerk, reported the result of the conference between the owners of the condemned shacks and the board of aldermen.

The water commissioner, regarding the petition for extension of the system on Boleskine road, reported adversely. The cost would be $500 and the funds were exhausted. Adopted.

The same official asked for an appropriation of $600 for the recaulking of the mains and the laying of a new main on Broad street. Adopted.

The city engineer submitted the following report:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration:

Communication from Fred. Kay, re drain on David street—I may say this matter was reported upon on May 14, 1900. Estimated cost for pipe drain and connections $140.00; estimated cost for box drain in same locality, $85.00.

Communication from J. Nelson, re drain on Edward street—I may say this matter has been reported upon before, on April 2, 1900. Estimated cost of box drain, complete, $36.00

Petition from W. A. Stevens and S. W. Bodley, re extension of drain on upper Pandora street—I would respectfully recommend a box or pipe be constructed from the end of the present drain, to connect with Stanley avenue. Estimated cost, box complete, $100.00; and further, I would recommend, if this work be carried out, that Major Dupont be requested to connect his private drain with the one in question.

Petition from L. J. Quagliotti and others, offering the sum of $200.00 towards the construction of a drain down the Johnson St. ravine from Government to Store streets.—I have examined the locality in question, and find a drain could be constructed from the Victoria hotel property westerly, to connect with a brick culvert about 50 feet from the east line of Store street, the total estimated cost of which is $460.00. I may say, I would not at present recommend the above drain for sewerage purposes.

Communication from Messrs. Fell and Challoner, re drainage on Cadboro Bay roar, and Fort street, easterly from Cook street, a distance of 1,350 feet.—I have gone over the ground and prepared estimates as follows: 1. Surface drain which could be used for sewerage purposes, from Cook street to Mr. Fell's property, on south side, a distance of 1,350 feet; estimated cost, $475.00. 2. Sewer extension easterly, along the centre of street, a distance of 700 feet; estimated cost, $1,525.00

C. H. TOPP,
City Engineer.

It was taken up clause by clause. Ald. Cameron pointed out that there were no funds available for street work. Considerable discussion ensued over the clause proposing to build a drain on a portion of the Johnson street ravine. Ald. Brydon was opposed to spending money on private property. Ald. Cooley, Kinsmen and Williams were in favor of the work being done. Ald. Beckwith advised caution. The clause was lost on the casting vote of the Mayor. The portion of the report referring to surface drains on Fort street was adopted, the words "provided funds are available" being added. A box drain on upper Pandora street was ordered and the balance of the report was laid over.

Tenders for sand were received from T. W. Paterson, W. Steinburger, P. Hansen, Victoria Truck & Dray Co., and Robt. Mason. The figures ranged from $1 per cubic yard, Mr. Paterson's tender, up to $1.80, the price submitted by P. Hansen, and the tenders were referred to the purchasing agent, with power to award the contract.

A tender for the privilege of cutting the hay at Beacon Hill Park was received from E. A. Carlow, who offered $10. This seemed a small sum in the opinion of the aldermen, who suggested that it would be better to use it for the city horses. The matter was referred to the park committee.

The committee for the Home for the Aged and Infirm recommended that A. C. Lampkin be admitted to the home. Adopted.

The park committee recommended that a number of dead trees at the park be removed before they become more dangerous. Adopted.

A special committee to whom was referred the matter of aiding Mr. St. Clair in the construction of swimming baths recommended that a portion of the lumber from the old Point Ellice bridge be granted Mr. St. Clair. Adopted.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of $8,578.20 in payment of accounts for the month. Adopted.

Ald. Stewart's motion that the city representatives on the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital be appointed, was taken up and Messrs. Crimp, Forman, Lewis, R. S. Day and Grahame were reappointed.

Ald. Williams' motion re Darcy Island leper station was next taken up. It read as follows:

Whereas, on the 24th day of January, 1898, the following motion was submitted to the city council, namely:

"That unless all the expenses of the leper establishment on Darcy Island are assumed by the Dominion government; that the council, after duly notifying the authorities at Ottawa, adopt the example set by the health autorities of the city and county of New York, viz:—do away with the institution altogether."

And whereas there can be no doubt from the fact, if from no other, that the poll tax upon the Chinese is collected by the Dominion government, that the cost of maintaining and caring for the Chinese lepers should be borne by it and not by the municipalities of this province, or the province itself;

Therefore, be it resolved that this council do represent to the Dominion government most strongly the injustice of leaving this expense to be borne by the municipalities of the province as at present, and that the government be urged to assume the care and maintenance in future of all Chinese leper cases in this province.

Ald. Williams argued at some length in support of the resolution. He thought it only just that the Dominion government should do as requested. Four years ago the Dominion government had made a grant of $7,000 to the institution. The motion passed unanimously.

The by-law to provide for the paving of Broad street was introduced and read a first time.

Ald. Kinsman dealt rather critically with the proposal of the Mayor to introduce the by-law to provide for the re-opening of Craigflower road. He thought this question was being made a hobby of by some of the aldermen. However, he had no objection to the principle of the bill, which was as follows:

Whereas by a by-law numbered 303, so much of the Craigflower road as runs through block N. Victoria West, being a portion of section 31, Esquimalt district, was stopped up and closed to public traffic, and such by-law came into effect on the tenth day of July, 1899;

And whereas owners of lots abutting on the road so closed as aforesaid lay claim to the ground which the road so closed occupied, as also does the provincial government of British Columbia, in the right of the province;

And whereas the said road, though formally closed, has remained open to the access of the public;

And whereas the said owners of the said lots have agreed to accept compensation by way of a return with interest of taxes heretofore paid by them to the provincial government and to the city upon their respective properties of the said road, and in consideration whereof, have waived all their right, title and interest to and in the said closed road;

And whereas the provincial government of British Columbia have, by an order-in-council, published in the British Columbia Gazette of the day of , 1900, dedicated the land covered by the said closed road for the purposes of a highway within the limits of the city of Victoria;

And whereas it is considered expedient in the public interest that the said closed road should be re-opened for public traffic as a highway;

Therefore the municipal council of the city of Victoria enacts as follows.

1. The by-law numbered 303, and known as the Craigflower Road Closing By-Law, in so far as the same is inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is hereby repealed.

2. All that piece of land which runs diagonally through blocks N and P, Victoria West, being a portion of section 31, Esquimalt district, of the full width of sixty-six (66) feet, and which said piece of land originaly formed a portion of the Craigflower road, so cosed as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be a public highway, and is from the date hereof re-opened to public traffic.

This by-law may be cited as the Craigflower Road Re-Opening By-Law.

After some discussion it was decided to leave the matter over until Thursday evening, when a special meeting of the board will be held to deal with a communication from Drake, Jackson & Helmcken regarding the case of Peat v. the Corporation.

The board then adjourned.

THE GRANBY SMELTER.

It Comes in For High Praise From Mr. Breen.

Grand Forks, June 22.—Work on the Mountain View, in Summit camp, was resumed yesterday. The principal owners include J. R. Mackintosh and J. C. Scrafford, of the B. C. mine; P. Welch, railway contractor; and G. A. Rendell.

The R. Bell, in which Jay P. Graves recently acquired an interest, has been equipped with a pump and hoist.

Dave Evans has a force of men at work on the Snowshoe group in Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river. The group consists of the Missing Link, Snowshoe and Hartford., and is traversed by the Columbia & Western Railway. A ten-foot ledge on the Snowshoe is being stripped. The assays average $27 in gold per ton. There are five feet of solid ore at the bottom of an eight-foot shaft on the Missing Link. The shaft on the Superior, Brown's camp, has been sunk to a depth of thirty feet. The ledge averages three feet in width. The ore on the dump exceeds twenty tons.

James Breen, the well-known smelter expert, who sold out his interest in the Northport smelter in February, is here, after making a tour of the Boundary. He visited all the camps. Accompanied by Mayor Lloyd A. Manly yesterday, he made a thorough inspection of the Granby smelter which is practically completed. They also inspected the power house and big smelter dam across the north fork of the Kettle river. Before returning to the city, Mr. Breen warmly congratulated the superintendent, A. B. W. Hodges, and declared that the plant in the reduction works was the finest he had ever seen. Mr. Breen also stated that the sight was an ideal one. He expressed the opinion that ores from the very outset could be treated profitably at Grand Forks for $450 per ton, the rate to include freight and treatment.

Speaking to your correspondent he said: "This trip has been a perfect revelation to me. The Boundary has made tremendous strides. When I came through the district five years ago it was a howling wilderness. After inspecting the Mother Lode, Old Ironsides, Knob Hill, and B. C. mines I have come to the conclusion that the Boundary will shortly produce a tonnage that will astonish the world. Some of the sights fairly startled me. In the Knob Hill I actually saw ore blocked out by the acre. The Boundary has a great future. It will soon need not one, but a dozen smelters. Will I build a smelter? Well, that depends. I have been in harness for eleven years, and purpose taking a rest first. I intend to look the country over, and am ready to take up any proposition, smelting or mining that catches my fancy."

G. S. Askew, formerly of Victoria, and Miss S. Smith, of Orillia, Ont., were married at the Episcopal church on Wednesday evening. Rev. Henry Steele officiated.

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS."

A simple pimple on your face may seem of little consequence, but it shows your blood is impure, and impure blood is what causes most of the diseases from which people suffer. Better heed the warning given by the pimple, and purify your blood at once by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cures all diseases due to bad blood, including scrofula and salt rheum.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Col. Prior Draws Attention to the Defeat of Mr. Martin.

The following is taken from the Hansard report of June 13:

Mr. E. G. Prior (Victoria, B.C.)—I wish to draw the attention of the leader of the government to the fact that the elections have taken place in British Columbia, and, according to the reports, the present government have suffered an overwhelming defeat. I would ask the right hon. gentleman whether he has sent any instructions to the Lieutenant-Governor as to the manner in which he shall proceed at the present time, so that the uncertainty that now reigns in the province and that is doing a great deal of harm to all business there, may be put a stop to at the earliest possible moment?

The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier)—I may inform my hon. friend (Mr. Prior) that the government does not propose to issue any instructions to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of British Columbia. The Lieutenant-Governor has chosen to appeal to the people of the province and the answer is in their hands.

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace (West York)—The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) evidently forgets the statement he made some time ago to this house. That statement was—

Mr. Speaker—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace) cannot make any argument at this stage.

Mr. Wallace—I was going to ask a question of the right hon. First Minister. In the statement to which I referred, the Prime Minister said the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia had assumed a serious responsibility—that the provincial elections would be held, and then the governor would be called to account. Now, the elections have been held and the decision has been given, by a very decisive majority, against the Prime Minister of the province and against the Lieutenant-Governor; and we would like to know, in view of the course foreshadowed by the Prime Minister as to what would happen if the provincial Premier and the Lieutenant-Governor were not sustained, whether it is the intention to recall the Lieutenant-Governor, or what is to be done in the matter. The Prime Minister, in his previous statements, indicated, in plain terms, that if the majority went against the provincial Premier and the Lieutenant-Governor—

Some Hon. Members—Order.

Mr. Speaker—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace) must not make any argument.

Mr. Wallace—I am not making an argument, but I am asking a question, and I would like a reply.

The Prime Minister—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace) knows that this is too grave a question to be treated with levity. It is a matter which concerns the people of British Columbia. The elections took place last Saturday. It is impossible, so far as I know, to know what the returns are. If action is to be taken by the government, it is not to be taken on mere newspaper reports. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace) will not be surprised if I tell him that before we consider the question at all, we must have something official before us.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper—Lord Aberdeen did not have anything official before him.

The Prime Minister—He had the statement of the Prime Minister of the day.

Mr. Prior—I hope the right hon. gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) does not accuse me of treating this matter with levity?

The Prime Minister—No.

On June 15 the following question was asked:

Mr. E. G. Prior (Victoria, B.C.)—Some days ago I asked the right hon. leader of the government whether any correspondence had taken place between him and the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, with reference to the latter's resignation. The right hon. gentleman said that he did not remember any correspondence, but that he would look and see, and if there was any, he would lay it on the table. Has he found any correspondence of that nature?

The Prime Minister—I have no correspondence on the subject.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is used at all principal hospitals in the United States. Why is it?

A WAR SERMON.

Patriotic Discourse of the Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church.

Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, the new pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, preached a war sermon on Sunday. He took for his text, "All that a man hath will he give for his life," and "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man will lay down his life for another." The first showed the first law of nature, the desire for the preservation of life evolved from the human love of life. The second demonstrated the greater and highest type of law, whereby life was not to be preserved, but rather to be spent. He pointed out that all were giving their lives for something—some for pleasure, some gain, some in indolence. All were spending them to give life to others. There were lives lost in South Africa, he said. The point to consider was were they thrown away, or were they invested in a manner which was to profit their fellows. That they were invested was demonstrated when what was at stake was considered. Firstly, the rights of British subjects were questioned. Secondly, the rightful control of England was questioned over the suzerainties, the Boer republics. Then England had to properly protect the native people, who are in a sense the wards of England.

An effort was made to settle the troubles that existed by diplomacy, but when the Boer ultimatum was launched, all minor considerations were merged into the one great fact—Britain was either to withdraw and leave Africa, or meet the invader. Judging by any fair standard the actions of Britain would be decided to have been for the good of the world. The enemies of Britain, he said, could not be fair judges, for they would condemn all her actions that kept them from dominating. The only proper judges of the actions of Britain were the self-governing colonies of England. It was Canadians who were judges, for they knew the advantages that would accrue from being a colony of Britain as the conquered republics would become. Canadians could testify to the beneficence of the rule of Britain. They could testify that the war was not one of aggrandisement, for what did Britain take from them? Did she tax their mines or resources? No. Instead, she gave them the protection of her army and navy, and contributed in every way to perpetuate that liberty which allowed of the moulding of the better principles of mankind. At the conclusion of the service the congregation sang the National Anthem.

Buried at White Horse.—The remains of the late Robert Hall, of the Klondike Corporation, were buried at White Horse. The original intention was to bring them here for interment.

THE GAZETTE.

Notices Appearing in an Extra Edition of Last Evening.

The provincial Gazette, issued last evening, contains notice of the appointment of Hon. Richard McBride, Hon. W. C. Wells and Hon. J. D. Prentice, as minister of mines, chief commissioner of lands and works and provincial secretary, respectively. The extra is interesting inasmuch as it contains the final official notices signed by ex-Governor McInnes and the first having the signatures of the administrator. Parliament is summoned for the nineteenth of July, and writs have been issued for the bye-elections. In the case of South Victoria and Victoria city, nominations will be held on June 30, and the elections on July 3. For South Nanaimo, Dewdney, East Kootenay and Lillooet the writs are returnable on the 17th July. The dates of the nominations and elections in the four latter constituencies have not been set. Sheriff McMillan is returning officer for Victoria city, Frederick Turgoose in South Victoria, George Thomson in South Nanaimo, E. W. Beckett in Dewdney, C. E. Hamilton in East Kootenay, and F. Soues in Lillooet.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council directs that the following rules, framed by the judges of the County courts of Nanaimo, Westminster, Yale, and Kootenay, under the authority of the County Courts Act, shall come into force from the 1st day of July, 1900.

1. There shall be a vacation in the County courts of Nanaimo, New Westminster, Yale and Kootenay from the first day of July to the first day of September, during which vacation, subject to the further provisions hereinafter contained, no cause shall be tried.

2. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the issue or service or ordinary, default or judgment summonses, or garnishee proceedings, or proceedings for obtaining judgment on default summonses.

3. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with any criminal proceedings.

4. During said vacation the office hours of the court shall be in accordance with Marginal Rule 693 of the "Supreme Court Rules, 1890."

5. These rules shall be cited as the "County Courts Long Vacation Rules, 1900."

6. Provided, however, that any judge of the above-mentioned County courts may, if he deems necessary, hold sittings of the County court during such vacation.

Woman's Welfare.

Paine's Celery Compound

Gives and Maintains a Perfect Condition of Bodily Health.

The great susceptibility of women to nervousness and worry is heightened by the fact that in the majority of cases they lead confined and monotonous lives, narrowed down to the four walls of home the greater part of the day.

Paine's Celery Compound is just what such nervous and depressed women need to restore their nerves and energy and to lift them out of their constipated, dyspeptic habit of body.

No other remedy known to medical men is so rich in flesh-forming and energy-producing constituents for women as Paine's Celery Compound. It is also a true and unfailing regulator, keeps the blood pure and rich, and maintains an even condition of good health that makes a woman contented and happy. Mrs. Wilcox, of Creemore, Ont., writes as follows:

"For years I have suffered from constant sick headache and nervousness. At times I have been so bad that I have been unable to sleep two hours a night for weeks. I have tried many medicines and doctored a great deal, but never received a hundredth part of the value from them that I obtained from Paine's Celery Compound. After using three bottles I can sleep well, my headaches have ceased, and I feel healthier and fresher than I have been for years."

Prof. Albert Kingsbury, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has made some interesting experiments showing that under proper conditions, air is a better lubricant for machinery than oil. According to the Street Railway Review, the apparatus consisted of a cast iron cylinder, six inches in diameter and weighing over fifty pounds, placed in a bearing 1-1200 of an inch larger in diameter; the ylinder had a handle at one end for turning it. When rotated rapidly the cylinder becomes free from the bearing and turns on the air, and if started and set free will run for several minutes. If a few drops of oil are put in the bearing the rotation is very quickly stopped.

An article in the current number of the Street Railway Review states that some of the French railroads are using wooden tie plates—plates placed on the ties to prevent excessive wear by the rails cutting them. The wooden tie plates are about the thickness of a shingle; they are cut from the lower gnarly portion of poplar trees and creosoted. The principal advantage claimed for them over the iron plates more commonly used is that while the iron wears both the tie and the rail, the wooden tie plate takes all the wear itself.

A BRIGHT IDEA.

Was that Dr. Chase, when he discovered a combined treatment for disorders of the kidneys and liver, and so provided a cure for complicated diseases of these organs which was formerly incurable. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the world's greatest cure for kidney, liver and stomach troubles, and has an enormous sale in all parts of Canada and the United States. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box.

The decayed old Colonel had twice packed his traps and calamities and indignantly trekked frontierward to escape the encroachments of advancing civilization.

To him the old friend:

"Well, Colonel, still trying to keep the wolf from the door?"

Howled the Colonel:

Wolf? No, begad! Golf!"—Chicago Tribune.

* * *

Dealer (with fine sarcasm)—I see. What you want is a first-class bicycle for about $12.50."

Customer (with eagerness)—Yes, if I can't get one for $10."—Chicago Tribune.

Mother Now, Willie, take your quinine like a man.

Willie. Like papa?

Yes, like papa.

All right; where's the whisky?

Lady. I would like "Rientzl's Address" if you have it.

Bookseller. Well, there's the city directory, you can look it up.—Chicago News.

Black Bass



NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
SUCCULENT AND TASTY
NO OTHER HEAVY GRADE TOBACCO IS SO PURE AND FRAGRANT
ASK YOUR Tobacconist FOR IT

THE J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
PURE OAK TANNED
BELTING
Buy our "Extra" Quality never varies.
MONTREAL. TORONTO.
STOCK CARRIED BY
J. C. DIXON AGENT, VANCOUVER

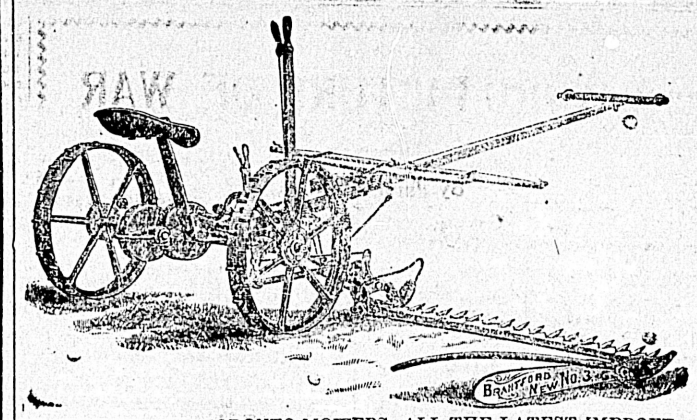
ASSESSMENT SYSTEM
Mortality
The universal fate of mankind. It cannot be escaped, but it can be insured against
...THE...
CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS
hold it to be their high duty to make it easy for all healthy men to secure sufficient insurance to protect their dependents at the lowest possible rate consistent with safety. They have succeeded in paying over $1,500,000 in claims and amassing the magnificent surplus of over $674,000 as a safeguard.
For further particulars enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address
R. ELLIOTT, H. C. R., Ingersoll.
THOS. WHITE, High Sec'y., Brantford.
ERNST GARTUNG, S.O., Brantford.

Want Your Money's Worth?
Then get the best



BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
It is a mistake to take the dealer's unknown substitute, even if he tells you "just as good." It is not. He knows it. So do you.
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
NEW YORK

HAY MAKING MACHINERY



BRANTFORD AND TORONTO MOWERS—ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, SERRATED LEDGER PLATES, etc., etc.
HORSE RAKES—ALL WIDTHS, WITH WOOD AND STEEL WHEELS.
HAY TEDDERS—WOOD FRAME AND ALL STEEL.
HAY CARRIERS, FORKS, SLINGS, PULLEYS, etc.
For Sale by E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.
Catalogues on Application.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

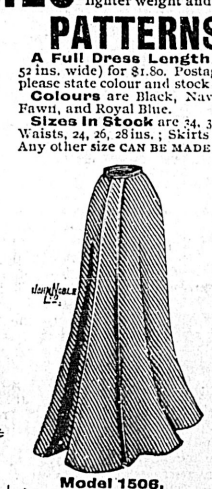


JOHN NOBLE COSTUMES

These Famous Costumes are sent direct by Parcel Post, safely packed on receipt of Order and remittance from The Largest Firm of Costume makers in the World, JOHN NOBLE, LTD., Brook Street Mills, Manchester, Eng. THREE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.
They are guaranteed to be singularly high value in cut, finish and material, and far superior in make to shop bought costumes. All orders are promptly executed and full satisfaction given to Customers or their money Refunded. Owing to the reduced tariff it will be more advantageous than ever for thrifty purchasers to send to JOHN NOBLE.
These Costumes are thoroughly well made and finished in two very excellent wearing fabrics of good appearance (1) John Noble Cheviot Serge, a stout weather-resisting fabric, and (2) The John Noble Costume Coating, a cloth of lighter weight and smoother surface.
of which are Sent
PATTERNS POST FREE.
A Full Dress Length of either cloth (6½ds., 52 ins. wide) for $1.80. Postage, 60c. When ordering, please state colour and stock size required.
Colours are Black, Navy, Brown, Khaki, Myrtle, Grey, Fawn, and Royal Blue.
Sizes in Stock are 34, 36, 38ins round bust (under arms); Waists, 24, 26, 28 ins.; Skirts being 38, 40, 42 ins. long in front. Any other size CAN BE MADE TO MEASURE, 40c. extra.



Model 1499.
An attractive well made Young Lady's Costume. Carefully finished coat, sacque back and well finished Tailor Skirt.
Lengths and Prices:—
30 32 34 36 38 40 50 inches.
$1.93 2.7 2.19 2.31 2.44 2.56 each.
Carriage, 60c. Lengths are from top of collar to edge of skirt in front.



Model 1508.
$1.35 Fashionable Costume Skirt, well gored; with one box pleat at back. Perfect fitting round hips. Made in the John Noble Cheviot Serge or Costume Coating. Price $1.35. Carriage, 45c.
Model 200.
$2.56 A Stylish Design. The latest Skirt with one box pleat at back and well cut Eton Jacket, prettily trimmed tailor stitching as sketch. Price only $2.56, complete. Carriage, 65c. extra. Skirt alone, $1.35. Carriage, 45c
SHIRT BLOUSE well made in white cambric, embroidered front, linen collar and cuffs. $1.20. Carriage, 36c.



The New Catalogue illustrating hundreds of lines in Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Jackets, Millinery, House Linens, Lace Curtains, Boys' Suits, Waterproofs, &c., sent Post Free to any reader of this paper.
Patterns and Estimates for the making of any kind of Costumes sent Post Free.
Please name this paper when writing and send direct to—
John Noble, Ld., BROOK ST., MILLS Manchester, Eng

A WORD PICTURE OF WAR

By James Barnes.

From the Globe-Democrat.

Capetown, May 12.—As there is a curious sameness in the character of the South African veldt, so there is a certain likeness in all the fights that the English army has had in the present war. And as one looks back there is a composite recollection which perhaps is an impression of them all. To describe this impression would doubtless be quite as good as to describe an actual occurrence, for it might be one of several.

And what is it like? How does it impress one whose business is not fighting, but merely that of recording what he sees or hears?

In the first place, a battle is wholly different from anything one has imagined or gathered from pictures or reading. It is utterly and absolutely void of grandeur or of glamor; it has a work-a-day aspect, the modern battle, and yet it produces a strange sensation of unreality. So let us take an all-day fight which may be one of any of the seven or eight that I have seen while with the western column.

The evening before rumors are rife. The General's light burns late. It is whispered about that fighting will begin at daybreak, but exactly where is uncertain. The Boers are the ones who have won the toss, they are so mobile and can change front so quickly, their positions are so well hidden; and, alas, the scouting of the English is usually so miserable that the only fact known is that the enemy are in front.

The camp stirs at early dawn; it is afoot quicker than usual, perhaps; there is no bugle call, the men awake in their blankets, shake themselves, and move about; there is a rattle of accouterments; little fires are lit, and the early coffee is brewed. It and tea are Tommy's fighting draughts. There is no sign of hushed expectancy or nervousness; the privates joke and talk and laugh, they squat about the little fires, feeding them with bits of bush and brushwood. It seems like any other day save for the galloping orderlies from headquarters, who, clattering, here and there, change from one regiment to another. Lumbering batteries of artillery move out through the camp lines. Roll call follows as the companies are formed and as the sun rises the shrouded masses dissolve themselves into lines of dusty yellow.

Without martial music, or pomp, or ceremony, the army moves, and the noncombatant falls in somewhere or anywhere and moves forward, too. A privileged person, he may go where he likes. He is subject to no orders. His danger zone is bounded by his curiosity and his scent for news.

There is a line of kopjes rolling in succession down to the bush-dotted banks of a river. The Boers are there. But in the spreading morning light these kopjes look as innocent as any of the hundreds of other mighty hammocks that have been passed in safety. There is no fluttering flag to mark the enemy's position, there are no bristling guns, no line of earthworks, nothing but the bare, rocky hills rising out of the gray-green plain. Off to the left and right stretch the lines of men in khaki; they do not look like the spruce soldiers one sees at Aldershot or swaggering down Piccadilly. Their uniforms are weather-stained, the heavy helmets are dented and battered, their trousers are in rents, their boots in some cases are held together with strips of cloth or leather, their faces are bearded and burnt red bronze with the sun. But on they go from left to right and forward always, heads up and shoulders back, with their heavy harness weighting them down and their pouches filled with gleaming brass cartridges. The rifles form a threatening fringe above.

The Highland Brigade, with kilts showing a black line, is in the van. Their khaki aprons make the Highlanders look from the front like mediaeval blacksmiths, but they have the old Highland swing, and along in the fighting front with each company marches the piper, carrying his pipes, and armed with nothing but a long Scottish knife.

You turn and look back, behind the last tramping line. Here come the ambulances, making the only bit of color in the whole picture, with their great fluttering Red Cross flags. They draw up in a little hollow in the rear, where they wait for the loads that will soon be theirs. You can see the doctors and their assistants stretching an awning so they can do their work in the shade. There is a halt, and the dun-colored ranks sink down in the grass. The men light their pipes; two or three take out scraps of newspapers and begin to read. They are already at work on the water bottles, although they cannot yet be thirsty.

An officer standing with a group of others passes a silver cigarette case. They laugh and talk. It might be a field day. You begin to think that perhaps, after all, the kopjes that are lined up ahead are empty. Perhaps they know it.

But suddenly little dots appear down on the plan. I always look at those dots with wonder and admiration. They may be Lancers, they may be Hussars or Mounted Infantry. If they are Colonials perhaps, so much the better. But, whoever they are, they are the feelers of the fighting force, the advance pilots as it were, who tell of dangers ahead and shoals to be avoided.

They move to right and left; surely the kopjes must be empty, for the dots are almost in the dark blue shadows at the foot. Suddenly they halt, they scamper to and fro and halt again. A tiny speck comes charging out from among them toward the waiting lines. You find it with your field glasses. It is a riderless horse. Farther down toward the river is another—perhaps there are several, and now the dot-like men are all coming back. Some are on foot; some are leading their steeds by the bridle.

The talking along the hillside is stopped. Everyone is looking at the kopjes now. Listen your closest and you will hear weak little coughing reports, spasmodic barks; those are the Mausers. The Boers are there!

A few sharp orders and the men lurch out of the grass; the lines are formed. It is yet two miles or more to the dark blue shadows, but the air is so clear that they seem scarcely a thousand yards away.

Down upon the plain gallops a battery of artillery, the men lashing and the stretching out. They seem regardless of any heaps and furrows, they charge through a gap in the wire fencing and swerve round with a flourish a quarter of a mile or so further on. The men jump from their limbers, it seems hardly an instant, and then a sizzling, hissing roar in a defined diminuendo.

A little ball of smoke suddenly jumps out of the sky over the black kopje. "What bo! She bumps!" cried a Tommy. "Too short," says some one, and now there comes another report, and then another. You soon get used to them.

But on the left and centre the khaki men are moving, the skirmishers are out ahead, tramping steadily on at equal distances, and behind them follow the grayish yellow lines, waving and undulating. They seem to blend into the color of the ground, and it is hard to follow them without the use of the glasses. They disappear over a rise in the plain not before observed. A little knot of men press forward by themselves behind the others. They carry no arms, but bear ominous looking brown canvas rolls on their shoulders.

It is not the time to philosophize, but somehow the question, "What is the use of it all?" flashes into your mind. Why should the men on the kopjes want to kill the other men advancing? Why should the men on the plain want to make holes in the men on the kopje? It is past all reasoning, perhaps, but, strange to say, there does not appear to be anything horrible in it. It has all been done in such a casual manner. It looks quite harmless. It has not as yet the contagious excitement of a fire or a football game. It is a bit unreal and ineffective as a spectacle.

You move closer down. As you start forward, except for the regular discharge of the battery guns, the day might be like any other. The tame little ground birds hop about close to your feet; a startled spring bok leaps and bounds over the veldt. The sky is clear and blue. It is growing very hot. You look at your watch and are surprised to find that folks at home are generally in bed at this hour. Suddenly off the front there breaks out a noise.

It begins with a few muffled explosions like the first bursting of firecrackers in a barrel, then a roar of them. The whole pack is off. There comes a wining, buzzing noise overhead; one of the strays of the battlefield has passed you. A little thump and something strikes the ground near by with a spiteful little kick up of dust. At the same time there comes a larger noise from the direction of the kopje, and a sound like that of a small planing mill whirling through the air. A muffled report, and a red cloud rises near where the battery of horses are standing.

"So they've got a gun, too," you think. Yes, two of them, or three, perhaps, for more screeches and more red spurts follow. The battery of horses does not move, the drivers sit apparently unconcerned, and the men at the guns jump hither and thither at their work. The little puffs of smoke still rise in the air in front.

As you mark the rise, the hubble bubble grows clearer—a man is walking towards you, his coat is hanging loose over his shoulders, his arm is tied up in a white bandage, it has red spots on it. May be the man is smoking a pipe. "How's it going on up there?" you ask. "Oh, very good, sir. The buffs is well in front." (It might be any other regiment, but the answer would be the same.)

This wounded man doesn't seem to care much. He'd stay and chat with you if you liked. He's quite pleased with himself. Perhaps he has visions of the three weeks' holiday at Wynberg down in the colony, where they feed men on jellies and give them flowers, and where well-intentioned young ladies speak freely without introductions.

At any rate, there doesn't seem to be anything frightful about it. So you wish him good luck and go on towrd the knoll. (Of course, I am taking it for granted that your curiosity is not yet satisfied.) It is, perhaps, here that you get the first shock, as it were, for you suddenly come upon the dressing station, pitched amidst a little sluit in the rocks. There are two score of men sitting or lying about, the doctors are operating in the centre. Some men stand up, others lie down to it. The doctor works like a seamstress fitting on a gown; he trys to be seeing how much he can do in a minute in order that his customers shall not be kept waiting. There is no complaining. It is all very business like; there is no tossing about, no groaning, no praying, although near by lie several still figures covered up in brown blankets with their hob-nailed boots protruding or perhaps only with a handkerchief or a helmet covering their faces. Names and numbers will be posted in the ward office to-morrow, and people will come and look at them and go away.

The bearers with the Red Cross bandages on their arms bring in more burdens. One of the burdens is an officer. He is badly hurt. The men grouped about whisper. The surgeon greets him by name. The man on the stretcher smiles at him faintly.

"Going to send me down the line, old chap?" he asks. The doctor makes no reply. He's busy bending over him. The officer is going a longer journey than "down the line"; you can see that at a glance. The doctor whispers to him. He nods his head.

You may feel as if you were intruding; a desire comes to you to see what all the row is about over the crest of the hill. And it is strange how quickly you get into it. It increases in clearness with every step you take; now it is like the jolting of a wagon, and now like the sound of a boy running down the side of a stretch of palings with a stick. You can see the fighting men. Some are quite close to you; others on so far ahead that you wonder how they got there, and they are still moving forward. On, on, on, they go!

They are on the foot of the kopje, away off from the left a little band has almost gained the crest—the row is awful there—but there is no smoke, no enemy, nothing but invisible, death-dealing sounds.

The men laugh and talk; sometimes they grunt, fall down, and lie limp huddles in the grass.

Suddenly an officer comes galloping back. He is the first mounted man you have seen for a time.

"The 'So-and-so's' have turned the flank," he shouts. "The cavalry are working up from behind. We've got them on the run!" Then off he goes to look for a General where the red flag waves on the hill.

A lull follows, preceded by a few dropping obstinate sounding shots. Every one moves forward. Looking back you can see the water carts with their tugging mules, and far beyond the dark line of the transport. So you climb the hill with the rest, and many limp figures are there.

A few unkempt, bearded farmers, some gray, some hardly more than boys, lie here along the crest. If they are alive, they glare at you at first. The soldiers stand about and look at them with curiosity, while others kneel beside them and offer water bottles. Behind the rocks in the well-concealed trenches are shining piles of ammunition. Pencil-like Mausers, clumsy Martinis, and, alas, deadly explosive missiles that the Tommies pick up and curse. It is over—all but the recovering, for shouting there is none.

Where has the day gone? Where are the guns, and where are the rest of the unkempt, bearded ones? Cleared, vanished, made off with the guns that they had laboriously drawn up to the top of the kopje.

They are back there some seven or eight miles in another line. Some may be watching now from the river bank. As a Tommy facetiously remarked, "They are not dead, but gone before."

And this is what a battle is like, and not one battle, but many in South Africa. There is a meaning there, there are things that have caused one much wonder, and all these I leave out of the telling.

JAMES BARNES.

THE CONSPIRATORS OF KOMATI POORT

How an Attempt to Blow Up the Key to the Delagoa Railway Failed.

From Daily Mail.

"If you knew what you were sitting on, your wouldn't be smoking that cigarette there so calmly," said the Scotchman.

Then, leaning forward, he whispered: "There is enough dynamite in that portmanteau to blow this ship to pieces."

We were sitting in a small cabin on board the Caravellas, and the French ship not being as well provided with camp-stools as might be. I had taken a long, flat portmanteau for a chair, while my host made a sparklet.

He was a long, lean Scotchman on his way—so he had told me—to Beara, to join Carrington's force, so I didn't quite understand why he was carrying about portmanteaux full of dynamite in his cabin, especially when there were so many inebriated Irish ambulance men on board.

"Come outside," he said, "when we had finished the sparklet—he had to make our own soda water on the French boat; it isn't safe to talk here, although they do seem to understand nothing but French and Irish on this ship. Anyhow, it's safer on deck.

We found a suitable space forward with the cows, and there, with various innuendoes and hints, he gave me to understand that he had a difficult and perilous job before him—he was on secret service—and bridges were to be blown sky-high. Naturally I didn't require even these half-expressed scraps of information to guess his errand. In the presence of the cattle the Scotchman was still a Scotchman, and dared not speak too openly; but in these days dynamite in any quantity means a bridge to be blown up, and there is only one bridge between Capetown and Aden worth destroying, and that, of course, is the bridge at Komati Poort.

Ever since the war began that important structure has been about to be destroyed. There have been all sorts of expeditions planned against it—one of which had actually started; but the daring men engaged had either gone off without their dynamite, or they had taken full measures to acquaint the Boers with their intentions. In any case, in spite of all sorts of rumors, the bridge remained intact.

Having heard so often of this much-to-be-destroyed bridge, and knowing its strategic importance, I was naturally delighted to meet a man in flesh and blood who was really going to make for its destruction. And this man was no amateur. The previous conspirators had been army or navy officers, who knew little of the country, less about dynamite, and nothing at all about the art of burglary, which consists chiefly in telling nobody your plans—not even the police—until the house is broken into and the swag safely conveyed away. This man was, in the first place, an engineer who had forgotten more about the use of explosives than most ordnance experts have ever known; he knew the Boer and the country; he could pose as a prospector or as anything else in South Africa, where the only human species known are Boers, mining engineers, and millionaires, and if he could not get away through Portuguese territory, he could travel with equal ease through Swaziland or Tongaland.

Then why, you will ask, did he begin his expedition, like all the rest, by imparting his secret to a total stranger.

I suppose he had to tell some one. Secrets become a terrible burden unless they are shared—he had two men on board with him, but they were going to share the risk—he needed a confidant who was purely an outsider. Besides, he knew my nationality, and went upon the principle that one good Scotchman deserves another. As for his own bona fide, there could be no question about that, for he was known over the length and breadth of South Africa as daredevil and firebrand; but as one whose word was as good as another's bond, who had no fear, and no understanding of the word failure. I began to feel that the bridge was doomed at last.

The other two men I had no difficulty in recognizing, because they were the only other cabin passengers besides two ladies and a Swedish doctor going back to join the Boer ranks. One was the typical old digger, a stout, grayhaired man of fifty and more, who had made and lost a fortune in Kimberley, had gone on the first pioneer expedition into Mashonaland, and swore at all times by Carrington. "A bit slow on his feet," said the Scotchman; "but he is a nailing shot with a rifle, and can talk Dutch and fifty kinds of Kaffir."

The other man was a spruce little man, younger by far, whose chief qualifications for the business in hand seemed to be that he was a speculator in Johnnesburg before the war began. But he was young and active, a good scout, and a reasonably good shot.

That was the whole expedition. And they took three Mauser pistols, two portmanteaus of dynamite, and yards of fuse.

For my own part, I didn't quite see how they were going to get their dynamite beyond Delagoa Bay, since so strict a lookout was being kept for contraband. That difficulty was, however, easily solved. We had thought over various plans; when the ship reached the bay we were to land it in boats by night up the river, and so on. But to my relief and surprise, I hadn't been ashore more than two hours when a procession of Kaffirs came down the main street with bags and rags and two portmanteaux, which I could not possibly mistake. It had all been arranged by the kindness of the Portuguese custom house authorities, who let the portmanteaux through for the trifling sum of £27 10s.

Two days after landing they were off to Ressano Garcia by the early train, portmanteaux and all—and I did not see them again for several days, when it occurred to me to take the train for the Portuguese frontier, and have a look at the doomed bridge. In spite of the many formalities usually to be gone through here, there is nothing to prevent the casual stranger from going up to the border, but beyond that he cannot pass without the permission of the Boer officials.

To my disappointment, I discovered on reaching the frontier that the famous bridge is three kilometres (or nearly two miles) beyond the boundary in Transvaal territory, and it is impossible to see it from Ressano Garcia station owing to a curve in the line and an intervening hill. In the meantime I had all the hot hours of the day to wait for the mail train back to Lorenzo Marques. I strolled along the platform, and, returning to the refreshment room, found there the old man, looking a trifle tired and worn, with a stubby growth on his chin that told of life in the wilds. We did not recognize each other; but by-and-by we entered into conversation, and he volunteered to show me a good bend of the river for my camera. When we got outside the door, he said, "Walk down the line as far as the signal and turn to your right—away from the river—and walk about fifty yards through the bush."

I acted according to directions, and on turning into the bush I was almost immediately confronted with a white tent, inside which the Scotchman and the little man were experimenting with a time fuse. It seemed that the old man had been out fishing, with orders to get as near the bridge as possible. Shortly he came in, and the council of war began.

There were 250 Boers at Komati Poort station just across the bridge, but only a sentry-box with two or three sentries on this side, two or three hundred yards short of the bridge on this side, there was a ganger's hut and then a big culvert. The ganger, they had discovered was an Italian, and was only there at night. During the day the culvert was guarded by a Kaffir only. Possibly at night the guard on this side of the bridge was increased—for there had already been one attempt to destroy it.

These were the facts of the case.

Two plans were submitted, and I was constituted judge, being quite impartial and knowing nothing whatever of the conditions.

The first plan was the Scotchman's. He proposed to take the dynamite and fuses quietly down the line—skirting Ressano Garcia station, which they had to pass—having first armed themselves with drugged whiskey in bottles. Having reached the culvert, they would ask the Kaffir to take them to the ganger's hut, whom they would then drug or, if necessary, knock on the head. As soon as he was unconscious they would strap the dynamite on his trolley, set the fuse and run it right on to the bridge past the sentries, who would be astonished to tamper with the charge, even if they dared to, before it exploded.

The old man thought the scheme brilliant but shadowy, and preferred carrying the dynamite down to the water's edge and actually placing it on the bridge. Then there could be no mistake.

This was equally risky, for the man who climbed along to set the fuse ran a good chance of missing his footing or of failing to get away.

As judge, I could not help being fascinated with the Scotchman's plan. It was neat and workmanlike, and at the same time displayed imagination.

But forunately chance supplied a final argument. By sheer accident we learned, a little later on, when I returned to the station, that it was the custom of the Boers to run a carriage across the bridge every night with an extra guard, leaving it on this side until daylight. They also—as we discovered later—barricaded the bridge with stones and a heavy beam. So the trolley plan was knocked on the head at once.

Next day there was a rumor in Lorenzo Marques that the bridge had been destroyed. The rumor was merely a repitition of the old story, which has cropped up once a fortnight since the war began; but in case of accidents, I hastened by train to Ressano Garcia, and found everything as quiet as before. At the tent in the wood, however, final preparation were being made, which were rather delayed by the constant visits of Portuguese soldiers and Kaffirs all acting as spies for the Boers. Evidently Boer suspicions were thoroughly aroused by this time, and not much wonder, for there Britishers were not likely to be prospecting for gold in that particular spot at that time of year.

But the plans of the conspirators were now matured.

By clever scouting, they knew the exact dimensions of the bridge and the position of the sentries. For days they had lain on the hills round about with glasses examining every stone and girder in the structure. Nothing, they assured me, would be left to chance except their own lives.

On the following Sunday, when the moon did not rise until after midnight, the attempt would be made, and I had to go back to Lorenzo Marques feeling a trifle anxious for these brave fellows, who refused absolutely to let me accompany them, on the ground that I should be a far greater nuisance than I was worth as a carrier in a country where even pioneers and Kaffirs have much difficulty in travelling by night.

It must be remembered that they had to carry their dynamite—with the help of two Kaffirs—over several miles of bush in a hilly country, which—although it is close to a railway and a fine river—is just as rough and stony and precipitous and entangled as it was when the light first shone on South Africa.

Taking everything into consideration, I had my misgivings about Sunday night, which were not removed on Monday morning, when no news came of the blowing up of the bridge, as had been expected. And I knew pretty well what had happened when two torn, bearded, bruised ceatures got wearily out of the train at Lorenzo Marques that same evening.

They were the old man and the youth. It was the old story of the night attack, relying on Kaffirs and missing the way. They had crossed the railway, going along the bank of the river, and after five hours' toiling over rocks and holes, carrying each a case of dynamite which, whether they fell headlong or not, had to be held aloft, they at last came abreast of the culvert and turned to their left on the railway line.

By this time the moon was up, though the sky was cloudy, and the bridge was plainly visible only two hundred yards or so down the line. But the Kaffirs at the culvert were doubled and trebled, armed with assegais, and as they walked right into them, it was difficulty to parley with them all in the dark.

As it was, the Scotchman drew his Mauser pistol and at the same time offered them whiskey. This seemed to pacify most of them.

Unfortunately, a boy crept away unobserved, and in a moment there was a shrill whistle, and answering calls, and before a word could be said, the dark forms of Boers spread over the just visible rails, the Kaffirs scattered, and the gleam of the partly-hidden moon was on the barrels of Mausers within a few yards of the culvert.

In desperation, the Scotchman would have lit a fuse and destroyed something; but with his own Kaffirs gone, it was impossible to get the dynamite boxes on to the line, and a shower of bullets at a few yards' range, even in the semi-darkness, made delay impossible.

Away they went, tired and bruised, through the bush, with their dynamite in the hands of the Boers. Next morning the old man could not be found, until at last he appeared along the river bank half demented, looking for the Kaffirs who had deserted them in order to shoot them.

They said the Scotchman wept. Anyhow, the following night he slept at the station bar, the tent being obviously untenable, and in the night two Boers crept over the verandah, took off the veldt schoens, and stole into the room, where he lay awake and racked with pain. His Mauser pistol was loaded, and he covered the first man by the light of a flickering candle and, with a little strong language, remarked that if the assailant came on a foot he would fire. The Boers were out and over the verandah in an instant, and next morning the veldt schoens were still on the stoep.

Now there are 200 new men at the bridge, and barbed wire entranglement right down to the river.

The attack failed; but it has aroused the enemy and taken a commando from the fighting line to protect the innocent Portuguese boundary.

H. J. WHIGHAM.

MOTHER-IN-LAW'S PARADISE

In Liberia She Rules Her Daughter's Household Her Own Way.

"Liberia is the paradise of mother-in-laws," said Miss Agnes McAllister, the author of "A Lone Woman in Africa," who has been for the past twelve years in charge of the Garraway Mission, Liberia. "A woman can command the services of her sons-in-law for certain duties, and it matters not what their other obligations are, they must obey her. For that reason daughters are exceedingly desirable possessions among Liberians.

"When a child is born some member of the family is sent at once to the devil doctor to inquire who it is and what its name shall be. He goes up into the house top, taking with him a cow horn. This he blows to call the devil, and the devil is supposed to tell who it is that has come back into the world. For the people believe that every new-born child is some deceased member of the family who has returned to life among them. It sometimes receives the same name it had before, and sometimes the name is changed.

"A young mother is never permitted to have the care of her child, an older woman being called in. These nurses may be seen any morning sitting on one of their common chairs, which is nothing more than a stick of stove wood, outdoors, with a pepper board by their side. They will rub one finger in the pepper on the board, then thrust it as far down the child's throat as possible, and massage and stretch the throat thoroughly until the poor little creature is almost strangled and throws up all that is in its stomach. The wretched infant is then laid down to sleep on its mat on the floor by the fire.

"When a child is 9 or 10 months old small bells are tied to its person at its wrists, waist and ankles. These are intended to coax it to walk. The mother then takes it to a devil doctor, who makes a charm, which she ties about its waist. But often I have seen children without even these charms, and when I asked for explanation I was told that the child was supposed to be some one who had returned from the spirit world only to find articles to carry back. If its parents should dress it or give it anything it would not stay, but would take the things and be gone. Therefore it is forbidden clothing and ornaments, in hopes that it will change its mind and remain on earth.

"When a girl is from 6 to 10 years of age she wears on her forearms brass rods, sometimes twisted in a spiral and sometimes bent into separate rings. These are put on half way up to the elbow—put on with a hammer to stay. They are worn night and day until the arms become sore. Then they may be taken off, for the scars will always be there to prove that the girl wore jewelry when she was young. If a woman grows up without these marks on her arms it is a lasting source of annoyance to her; for should her neighbors become vexed they cast it up to her that her mother was too poor to put jewelery on her child. This is a great insult, as they all aspire to be considered wealthy.

"Girls are usually betrothed at 7 years of age, and when about 10 she is taken to live with her betrothed's people, where she will be associated with him and learn "his fashion." She is supposed to study his wishes and live to please him.

"A man going off to his work in the morning is never sure he will find his wife on his return. It is a common thing for her to run away, and she is considered a very queer woman who has not at some time left her husband. When he goes visiting he usually takes her with him, to carry his chair, light his pipe and to make sure of having her when he gets back. After harvest the women go on dancing parties from town to town, and are entertained with feasting by their friends.

"Every town has its head woman, who judges and punishes offenders without asking the advice or consent of the man. I have asked for an explanation of this custom, and have always been told: 'Woman is the mother of man, and he ought to listen to her.' Some of these women are remarkable orators. I have often seen one of them standing in the midst of a crowd of people—kings, chiefs, soldiers and women—all seated on the ground, and according profound attention to the 'queeda,' as they call her. The men of a town dare do nothing to which the women seriously object, as they think women have more influence with God and the spirit world."

Mrs. Noozy. She has a full length mirror in her boudoir. What do you think of that?

Mr. Noozy. Oh, woman like, I suppose she wants to see everything that's going on.—Philadelphia Press.

"Hello, Di; found that honest man yet?" asked Alexander, quizzically.

"Bet your cothurns," replied Diogenes, gruffly.

"Well, I suppose you've sold your lantern, then," commented Alexander. "Say, why don't you whitewash your tub with the proceeds?"

"Not by an amphora full, I have'nt," retorted Diogenes, emphatically, and ignoring the hygienic question. "But I have contracted for a dozen more and hired a day and a night watchman."

"What—what for," cried Alexander.

"Because I'm not going to have him play any 'trusted employe' tricks on me, Sandy," explained Diogenes, sagely shaking his head.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.
B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. ap1

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR.
C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc., 1 Taunton street. j22

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR
THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad St., P.O. Box 548; office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HEANEY. Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

HARDWARE.
E.G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals: Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio: also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410 The old reliable. Established 1885, 114½ Yates street.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest estb., country orders solicited, 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.
PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery treet. Telephone 184.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

HOTELS.
BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.
STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, Bank of B. N.A. Building, Hastings street.

The Strand Hotel
On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West Vancouver B.C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths.
Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

The Badminton Hotel,
VANCOUVER.
RATES, $2.50PER DAY.

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

(Incorporated 1890.)

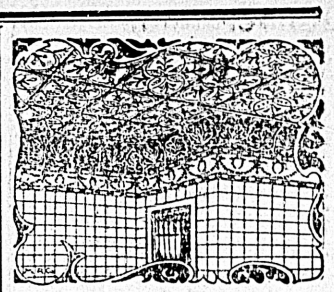
The tenth annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the institution will be held in the City Hall, on Friday, the 29th June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Business: Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31st May, 1900, and the election of directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: H. D. Helmcken, Joshua Davies, F. B. Pemberton, and Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The city council nominate five (5), the local government three (3), and the French Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen (15) directors. All donors of money and annual subscribers of $5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., 13th June, 1900.



Because They're Better,
more beautiful and more economical
That's why our
Metallic Ceilings and Walls
are being used by progressive people all over the country.
You can choose from designs suitable for any room of any building, with Borders, mouldings, etc. to match—they are easily applied—easily cleaned—and strictly fire proof and sanitary, giving permanent beauty, points no other style of finish can offer.
Prices are moderate—if you'd like an estimate mail us an outline showing the shape and and measurements of your walls and ceilings
METALLIC ROOFING CO. Limited
MANUFACTURERS. TORONTO.
A. B. FRASER, SR.,
Selling Agent, Victoria, B.C.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c.
Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C.
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS
ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME
Call on or Write
E.C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY
64 & 65 Merchants' Exchange
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FROM THE QUEEN
TO THE
HUMBLEST SUBJECT



All are Benefitted by
Paine's Celery Compound
Earth's Best Medicine for Weak, Ailing and Sick People.



Every Genuine Bottle of Paine's Celery Compound Should Bear Label As Above. Avoid Substitutes.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, June 25,—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

Irregular areas of low barometric pressure cover the province and the Northwest Territories, while the barometer is moderately high along the California and Washington Coast. Showers have fallen over this district and the adjoining states, and the weather has been clear and warm in the greater portion of the Pacific Slope. There are indications that clearing weather may shortly follow the present conditions.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	56	60
New Westminster	54	64
Kamloops	62	72
Barkerville	48	70
Calgary	56	78
Winnipeg	64	96
Portland, Ore.	56	60
San Francisco, Cal.	54	66

FORECASTS.

For twenty-four hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Tuesday:

Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate southerly winds, partly cloudy, with occasional showers, stationary temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light winds, mostly cloudy; with occasional rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 24.

5 a.m.....51 Mean.....59
Noon.....63 Highest.....67
5 p.m.....61 Lowest.....51

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.....Calm.
Noon.....4 miles south.
5 p.m.....14 miles south.

Average state of weather—Fair, with showers.
Rain—.02 in.
Sunshine—6 hours 30 minutes
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.825
Corrected.....29.820

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....29.78

MONDAY, June 25.

5 a.m.....57 Mean.....56
Noon.....58 Highest.....60
5 p.m.....58 Lowest.....53

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.....Calm.
Noon.....6 miles south.
5 p.m.....4 miles south.

Average state of weather—Partly cloudy.
Rain—.03 in.
Sunshine—2 hours, 36 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.982
Corrected.....29.980

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....29.98

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver, Sunday:

Mrs. R. J. Porter	Wm. Brewer
C. Macdowell	C. E. Tisdall
P. Evans	R. Robertson
H. Mahon	Jas. Lewis
W. L. Fagan	J. E. Fagan
J. A. Fullerton	Mr. Mills
Mr. Weart	M. A. Johnson
Mrs. Weart	R. J. Spinks
S. Boneyds	F. Mills
A. E. Todd	W. J. Quinlan
T. D. Moore	Mr. Peters
H. Dempsey	Mrs. Peters
E. M. Burns	F. J. Hemsworth
C. N. Haney	Mr. Penny
E. A. Morris	H. F. Morley
C. E. Pooley	Capt. Ettershank
Miss Roberts	

By steamer Yosemite from Vancouver:

Hon. J. Dunsmuir	J. R. Stitt
Misses Dunsmuir	A. Jackson
Hon. R. McBride	J. P. McGill
F. Weston	S. Henderson
Capt. Gaudin	W. A. Blair
Capt. Warren	W. Burns
C. J. McColl	J. S. Clute
Wm. Sherratt	W. H. O'Leary
Miss McKenzie	Mrs. O'Leary
G. F. Bar	T. R. Worsfold
Mr. Justice Drake	A. A. Lee
C. Kosbe	W. J. Marshall
F. Holland	C. R. Johnson
J. Paterson	Mrs. Lee
G. B. Ferguson	J. Sclater
Mr. Goldberg.	Mr. Wilkinson
C. L. James	Mr. Ward
J. Prentice	

By steamer Victorian from the Sound, Sunday:

E. McKenn	Mrs. Reach
P. Howard	Mrs. Arkey
A. J. Passage	C. Fottson
Miss St. Clair	Miss Leavitt
W. Goodchild	F. Norbeck
M. Bryan	Mrs. Phillip
T. Victor	J. H. Cutliff
Y. Penketh	Mr. Goodban
Mrs. Penketh	Mrs. Wisner and sister
W. E. Fuller	H. N. Romley
N. Bullen	F. Brainard
C. Roberts	W. Carpenter
M. Williams	J. Pyle
R. Tolmie	Mrs. Pyle
P. Shalleross	S. C. Carleton
R. Cassidy	CONSIG
M. Lenz	
A. J. Reach	

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Yosemite from Vancouver:

F. DeBarry	B. C. Jobbing Co.
T. G. Rayner	Ames, H. & Co.
Shalleross, M. & Co	F. C. Davidge
Todd & Son	D. Spencer
Haddock	L. & Hamburger
W. G. Cameron	T. Anderson
Hastie's Fair	H. Bishop
Peabody & Co.	W. L. Hamilton
Fitzer & Leiser	E. G. Prior & Co
Hickman T. H. Co.	Thornton Fell
W. Bowness	H. M. Grahame
J. H. Warner	T. C. Meads
J. Colbert	S. J. Pitts
D. Campbell	McCandless Bros
M. Marks	Wade & McKeon
Paterson Shoe Co	G. Owen
Vic. B. & S. Co.	Mrs. Coulson
Dr. A. Bolton	Hibben & Co.
S. Shore	P. McQuade & Son
T. Earle	B. A. Paint Co.
H. B. Co.	Tug Lorne
Fell & Co.	J. G. Gillin
Marine Ry.	Martin & R.
M. & H. A. Fox	F. K. Stewart & Co.
J. W. Miller	Wilson Bros
Henderson Bros	R. P. Rithet & Co
B. A. Paint Co.	C. R. King
Dom. Exp. Co.	

By steamer Victorian from the Sound, Sunday:

B. C. Ptg. Co.	Wilson Bros.
McCandless Bros.	R. T. Anderson
D. Spencer	R. Porter & Sons
Turner, B. & Co.	Colonist
M. W. Waitt & Co.	K. Rahy
P. McQuade & Son	J. M. Millan
W. J. Anderson	Davies Phar.
O. W. Wilson	A. Luckovick
Weller Bros	L. P. Duff.
A. W. Guger & Son	J. Piercy & Co.
A. & W. Wilson	S. M. Works.
T. N. Hibben	Province P. Co.
S. A. Shooley	Clayton & Costin
G. R. Graham	W. Bowness

Northern News Notes

The Body of Another Victim of Trail Tragedies Found by Police.

Indian Found Guilty of Murder —Skagway to Be Incorporated.

The Yukon River Rising and the Big Steamers Will Soon Resume Service.

Steamer Amur returned yesterday afternoon from Skagway, bringing 32 passengers, including a number of French-Canadians from the Klondike district, who brought with them gold and paper approximated in value at $175,000.

News was brought by the Amur of the finding of the remains of another victim of last winter's trail murders—those of Lynn Relfe, of Seattle. On June 16 the members of the Northwest Mounted Police who have been engaged in searching for the bodies since the river became free of ice, found Relfe's body half imbedded in a sand bar, not far from where the remains of Fred. Clayson—the first discovered victim—were found. The remains, which were identified as those of Relfe by people who had known him in his lifetime, bore unmistakable evidences of the crime. There were two bullet holes through the body and one through the head. The remains—as were those of Clayson—were taken to Dawson, to be used in evidence against O'Brien, the man who is to go before the Dawson court, to be tried for his life on the charge of having murdered Clayson, Relfe and Olsen. The theory was advanced also that O'Brien probably murdered an accomplice who had been wounded by one of the victims of the tragedy, fearing that in having a wounded companion he might come under the suspicion of the police, which fate he was, however, unable to avoid under all circumstances.

The Indian, Jim Hansen, who was on trial at Skagway for the murder of Bert Horton, in connection with the tragedy whereby that Portlander and his wife came to their death at the hands of Hansen and other Indians last winter, was found guilty of murder in the first degree on June 16. He was not sentenced, it being understood that sentences are to be deferred until after the trial of the other Indians. The impression prevails at Skagway that they will be hung, and many fear that, in such an event, the lives of lone white will not be safe in the surrounding districts, for the Indians are known to hold that they must take another life to satisfy that of their executed tribesmen. It was during last winter that the murders occurred for which the Indians are being tried, and they might have ever remained mysteries had not Hansen joined the Salvation Army, and one day startled the Salvationists by the confession of the murder, at the same time telling of those who were associated with him in the committal of the crime.

By the time the Amur again returns from Skagway it is probable that a different spelling will have to be given to the Gateway City. A petition was presented by J. G. Price, representing a great army of Skagwayans, before Judge Brown, on June 16, asking for the incorporation of that city under the name of S-k-a-g-u-a. The petition sets forth that the town of Skagway was founded in 1897, and since then has been without municipal authority that at the present time the said town in length is a distance of about two miles, and in width a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, and has within such boundaries, approximately, one thousand houses and buildings, with a population of thirty-five hundred souls or more;

That the buildings in said town are mostly, if not all, frame; that many of them are of great value;

That there are railroad buildings and shops, wharves, warehouses, churches and other extensive property interests within said town.

The petition was to have been heard on Thursday last.

The best evidence that the large proportion of the Northern trade is being done by Victorians and British Columbia generally, are not only given by the statistics of the customs reports, but by the fact that the people of Skagway are petitioning for the withdrawal of the bonding privileges. The struggle for the trade has seemingly dwindled down to this plea to the central government of the United States to give them a privilege unique to that post. The Skagway Budget of June 16 says: "The chamber of commerce addressed a petition to the President of the United States last night, asking that the bonding privileges be withdrawn from the port of Skagway. It is a lengthy document and covers the ground fully, reciting the business history of the place step by step. If granted, business here would be greatly improved, for a considerable length of time, but the outcome would be uncertain. It might hasten an all-Canadian route, but in the meantime local interests would boom and a positive calculation could be made on the future of the town. The chamber is to be commended for taking this step."

The passengers who arrived by the Amur came up the river on the steamers Yukoner and Gold Star, both of which vessels took twice as long, if not more, than they would have done under favorable conditions, to come up the river. The Gold Star was unable to get past Lake Lebarge, and the Yukoner took her 75 passengers on to White Horse. According to news brought by the Klondikers, the warm weather is causing the water in the lakes and in the Upper Yukon to gradually rise, and it is predicted that a continuance of this weather should give water enough by the end of June for steamers of all draughts to run easily. However, there is some fear entertained whether the shallowness of the river will not cause more trouble throughout the season, but some are inclined to think large boats will be able to run in a short time.

The Canadian and Victorian were on the bars at the head of Lebarge, but would probably soon be floated. The Yukoner had a very hard trip up. Cables had to be put out quite frequently and the steamer hauled up with capstans. She was 12 days in getting from Hootalinqua to White Horse. The Gleaner had returned to Bennett on June 16 from her first trip to Atlin.

The report is also given that a large amount of freight is accumulating at White Horse, because steamers are unable to go out with full cargoes. Scows are in big demand, and are taking down much freight. A report is given by some of the late arrivals of the wrecking of some, involving the destruction of property bound for Dawson to the value of several thousands.

From Skagway comes news of the richness of the mines in the Engineer's group, near there. Mining engineers who have just completed an examination of the property say that not a piece of rock can be picked up but shows gold, and the ledge itself runs heavily in the yellow metal.

The vein matter is a tellurium ore, and by the ordinary process of roasting in every instance is beaded with metal. Many sacks of rock were brought out from all points of the ledge, which is 72 feet in width and clearly defined, and a thorough assay will be made as soon as possible.

For some time past several men have been working on a tunnel, now 92 feet in, for the purpose of tapping the large ledge, which would occur at a depth of 90 feet. It is now well settled that a tunnel is unnecessary, and eventually the mine will be worked by the quarrying process, the same as the Treadwell. There is enough rock in sight to last a hundred stamps for a century, and still keep the lake level, for the main ledge has been traced for over half a mile.

This property was discovered over a year ago by a party of railroad engineers in the employ of the White Pass & Yukon railway, whose attention was first drawn to it by the remarkable richness of stringers in which threads and flakes of gold could be clearly seen. Assays of these specimens ran as high as $13,000 per ton.

Speaking of the Klondike diggings, one of the returned miners said: "The dumps are large, and the gold dust is handled much as I have seen wheat shovelled. It is not an uncommon thing to see a pack train pull up in front of the bank in Dawson with hundreds of pounds of dust on the animals' backs, and taken in for deposit."

They report a new strike on Sulphur. It was reported that from the prospect hole $40,000 was taken, and a paystreak several feet deep by 145 feet wide had been located. It was on this claim that the recent shooting occurred, where J. G. Rogers, one of the owners, shot Nelson A. Soggs, a lay man, twice. The wounded man is doing well.

A large company has been organized for the purpose of working over all old ground as miners abandon their claims, and also for the purchasing of partially worked claims. They will have a big field for operations.

A new strike in the Koyukuk direction was also reported. As to Nome travel, there are many people going down the river. Tickets were selling through from Dawson to Nome for $67. The fare from Dawson to St. Michael was $40.

THE TROUBLE WITH ASHANTI

Three Times Have The Natives Been In Conflict With British.

From the London Daily Express.

Three times have the turbulent warriors of Ashanti come into conflict with the British. The first campaign began in 1807, and did not terminate till 1826, by which time the Ashantis were driven inland. In 1873, the Dutch forts having been transferred to great Britain, trouble again arose, the King fearing that he would be cut off from access to the sea.

The present Commander-in-Chief, then Sir Garnet Wolseley, was sent out to quell the disturbances. The handful of British bayonets forced its way to the centre of the kingdom. There was desperate fighting at Amoaful, in which the British forces suffered heavily, the 42nd Regiment alone losing 9 officers and 105 men in killed and wounded. It took five days' hard fighting before the troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley won their way into Kumassi. The city was immediately burned, and the King was forced to pay a heavy indemnity.

A threatened attack by King Prempeh in the year 1894, on a tribe under British protection, caused the despatch of an ultimatum warning him not to enter British territory, and suggesting that a resident should take up his abode in the capital. No satisfactory reply could be obtained, so a force under Sir Francis Scott was despatched to compel the obstinate savage to comply with their demands. The troops entered Kumassi without opposition in 1896, and the King was made prisoner.

Kumassi is a city built upon a hill, and is four miles in circumference. The "houses" are merely wattle-and-clay huts, with roofs of palm leaves.

The place will ever be shamefully famous as the scene of the horrible orgies of human blood in which, under the guise of "sacrifices," the drunken tyrants who successively occupied the "golden stool" used to indulge.

It was one of the fetish men under whom the ghastly ceremonies are carried out that was the fount of all the present trouble. He worked upon a native chief while the latter was drunk, and succeeded, arousing in him a spirit of disaffection. The fetishman is the outward and visible sign of the peculiar religion, if it may be so called, of Ashanti. "Fetishism," says an authority, "implies belief in the incorporation of a spirit in some object chosen as a fetish, either by a simple act of spontaneous choice or through a magical operation. The latter is much more widespread than the former, and obviously pre-supposes a belief in animism. Any object may become a fetish, provided only it is capable of being appropriated literally or metaphorically by an individual. Such objects as flints, shells, claws, feathers, earth, salt, manufactured articles, anything peculiar or unknown or not understood, trees, streams, rocks and even certain animals. Fetishes are attached to individuals, to families and to tribes, and it is even not unusual to see them beaten and kicked as a warning when they have failed to bring the luck that was expected. Even in the crooked sixpence and in the luck tokens of our gamesters there is something more than an analogy to the fetish of the savage."

The Ashanti people are not exactly dreams of beauty. They have the well-known thick lips and flat nose of the West Coast African, and their figures run too much to flesh below the belt for perfect grace. The women have a funny habit of carrying their children on their hips. The superstition of the Ashantis is the greatest bar to their civilization.

The Venus Mill Is Ready

Another Nelson Mine to Enter the List of Steady Producers.

Strike on Trout Lake—Summit Camp Notes—Anderson Lake Mines.

Another Nelson mine has now entered upon the productive phase of its existence, says the Nelson Tribune, and should soon be paying dividends. The Venus Mill was started up yesterday for a short trial spin, and from the first of next month will be crushing ore continuously.

The property is developed by three tunnels driven in on the vein which runs through the hill towards the Athabasca, with a dip of from 30 to 40 degrees.

The ore body is a decomposed quartz carrying a good deal of iron and lies between granite and diorite. The main working tunnel, No. 3, attains a vertical depth of nearly 300 feet, but still the quartz is not perceptibly less oxidized than on the surface. The vein averages from 18 to 24 inches in width, sometimes widening out to four feet, and averages between $40 and $50 to the ton. In many places, alongside the vein, considerable quantities of decomposed granite is found which, though not high grade, contains sufficient gold to pay the mill.

Tunnel No. 1 is in 165 feet. Tunnel No. 2, 75 feet lower down the hill, is in 600 feet, and is not being driven further as it is now very close to the Juno group. Where it leaves off, the hedge shows up over two feet wide in the breast of the tunnel. Tunnel No. 3 is the main working tunnel, and is in about 700 feet. The ore in this tunnel is uniformly rich, and from the breast the Tribune representative knock the breast the Tribune representative knocked a handful of ore, which showed numerous colors when panned. The tunnels are connected by upraises and others are now being driven, and the ore when stoped will be shot down these chutes into the lower tunnel, and thense trammed to the mill. No stoping has as yet been done. A fourth tunnel has also been recently started lower down the hill.

This covers the underground work. When Dr. Doolittle first bonded the property from Robert Heddle, about fifteen months ago, a good deal of surface trenching and prospecting was done to establish the location of the ore body, but work of this character is now, of course, no longer necessary.

The Venus mill is of a novel design, so far as this province is concerned, and it is contained in, probably, one of the largest log buildings in the province.

The ore cars are run out on a log trestle, about 70 feet high, to the upper bin which has a capacity of 150 tons. The ore is dumped there, and falls through a gate into a self-dumping car standing on weigh scales in a lower bin. From there it is drawn by gravity into the automatic feeder and so into the mill. Everything is so arranged that once the cars have been dumped the ore has not to be handled again. It is intended that before going on shift the millman should go up to the weigh scales and weigh out enough ore for his shift. It is expected to mill 30 tons a day, and it is calculated that owing to the automatic arrangements, this will only take about twenty minutes. There will be one man to look after the mill, and the company hopes, in this way, to treat their ore with the smallest labor bill on record, namely, two men for the twenty-four hours.

The mill itself is very interesting, and certainly worked admirably yesterday. It is built somewhat on the principle of a Gates crusher. There is a cone in the centre and the crushing rings outside are drawn slightly off truth, thus crushing the ore as they revolve. The whole rotates on 21 steel balls, and the rock, when crushed to a certain degree of fineness, falls among these balls, is ground to a pulp and expelled with a circular sweep through a 40-mesh screen when it falls into the duct which leads to the pulp on to the tables. There are two tables with three plates on each. The tailings are carried lower down the hill where a dam has been constructed to catch them. They will be treated by a cyanide plant which is to be erected later on.

The mill at present is being driven by steam power, but the management intends eventually to use electricity, and will obtain the necessary power from Bonnington Falls. The engine can develop 35 and the boiler 40 horsepower. Fifteen horsepower, is sufficient, however, to drive the mill.

The camp is situated about 300 yards from the mill, to take advantage of an excellent spring of water, and will be a pattern camp, when all the contemplated improvements are finished. A large new bunk house is to be erected, and in a separate building will be bathrooms, with hot and cold water laid on, and a large smoking room for the use of the men. A noticeable point which might be imitated to advantage by other mines, is the practice of collecting and regularly burning tins and all kinds of kitchen refuse. The camp is thus perfectly clean, and there are no offensive smells.

The Venus group which belongs to the mining company of the same name, is nearest to the city of the Nelson mines. It is situated on the summit and northern slope of the Morning mountain, less than two miles from the town in an air line.

The management is sure the property carries the Athabasca ledge on account of its direction and its lying in the same formation. However this may be, they have certainly got a very large amount of high grade ore in sight, and the company should soon be producing gold bricks and declaring dividends with regularity and despatch.

The prospects are, according to the Kamloops Sentinel, that active development work will be prosecuted this season on the mica deposits in the Tete Jaune Cache section of this mining district. On the 12th inst., John F. Smith, who has been managing this work for the past few years back, sent on a crew of six men to repair the trail, fix bridges, etc., in order to facilitate transportation of the much larger outfit which he is making preparation to send up about the 1st of July.

P. Huffman has made a rich strike of nickel ore on his Trout Lake property. Returns from samples he had tested went 78 per cent. nickel, from 2 to 3 per cent. copper, besides small gold and silver values. This strike was made at a distance of 20 feet in the tunnel now being driven. The lead is between four and five feet wide, and if the present indications continue it will be one of the most important strikes ever made in the Kootenay.

Extensive development work is in progress on the Silver Plume, in Summit camp, in the Boundary country. One shaft has penetrated solid ore for a depth of thirty-five feet. Average values are said to be $14 per ton. The claim adjoins the Emma, owned by Mann & Mackenzie, of Toronto. The B. C. mine, in Summit camp, has increased its force to eighty-five men. The new plant has been installed.

The Lillooet Prospector states that the mill at the Anderson lake mines is running night and day with good results. There will be less than half time made this month and large results are not looked for by the company, as so far, the lowest grade ore taken out of the mine has been milled, it having been necessary to move the same to make way for the big bin at the head of the tramway. Next month a better class of ore will be milled. The mine is a valuable one and there is ore enough in sight to warrant a 40 stamp mill. It is not, as a rule, high grade although there is some very rich ore in the ledge but the most of it is low grade but carrying enough to pay a good profit for mining and milling. The capacity of the mill will no doubt be doubled by the addition of another ten stamps, for which the power and buildings are already provided, in the near future.

CHARLES PENNIE.

Death of One of the Old Cariboo Packers.

On Saturday, June 16th, Mr. Charles Pennie died at his home, at Penny's station, says the Ashcroft Journal, of June 23rd. He had been ailing for nearly a year, but not seriously, until about six months ago when it became evident that he might not recover.

A pioneer of the pioneers—Charles Pennie was one of the best known and respected of them. Liberal in his dealing with all, he tried not to get the better of any man and lived the "Golden Rule." In his connection with the Presbyterian church ere he was conspicuous for the quiet unassumed manner in which he regularly contributed to its undertakings, giving liberally when any unusual or extra expense had to be met and although he lived too far away to attend regularly the managers' meetings, he was on the board of managers ever since the church has been established ere.

Mr. Pennie was born in the Shetland Islands, in 1838, and came to British Columbia in 1862. For six years he followed the business of packing to the Cariboo and the Peace river, when he left it and purchased the ranc at Penny's station, whic he gradually improved until it is now one of the best cattle ranches in the district. He took a great interest in agriculture and was a member and president of the Inland Agricultural Association. He was a member of the Yale-Lillooet Pioneer Association. The funeral here on Tuesday was largely attended, many coming from out of town and some from Savonas and Kamloops. Rev. J. Stewart, of Kamloops, and Rev. Boyle officiated at the curch and grave.

The pall-bearers were: W. B. Bailey, John O'Brien, Kamloops; John Janes, Savonas; C. A. Semlin, J. C. Barnes, Wm. Walker, J. W. Smith, and J. B. Leighton, all pioneers.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carters Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver, and free the stomach from bile.

MELBOURNE McDOWELL.

He Marries Miss Marie Wilton in Virginia.

William Melbourne McDowell, the actor, whose appearance with Blanche Welsh is well remembered by Victoria theatre-goers, was married on June 17, at Newport News, Virginia, to Miss Wilhelmina Maria Wilton. The couple drove up to the police headquarters in a closed carriage about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the actor asked the chief of police to obtain the services of a magistrate to perform the marriage ceremony.

He was told it would be necessary under the laws of Virginia to call in a minister, Rev. J. Francis Ribble, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was summoned and married the couple.

The new Mrs. McDowell gave her age as 27, and her place of residence as Baltimore. The couple took the first boat for Baltimore after the ceremony.

With army officers Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a very popular drink.

Hotel Dallas

VICTORIA, B. C.

Fashionable Summer Resort of Victoria City, now open for the season of 1900, under the new management of

Mrs. M. Walt.

With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER

UNRESERVED TRADE SALE, ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, OF

24 Crates

WHITE, GRANITE, AND PRINTED

Earthenware

From Messrs. Thomas Hughes & Son, Longport, Staffordshire, ex Elginshire will be sold by Public Auction

Wednesday, June 27, 1900

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At my office, Board of Trade Building, where samples may be seen and catalogues had on application.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

MONUMENTS.
BE SURE TO
GET STEWART'S PRICES
Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

Use JUBILEE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

WILSON BROS.
AGENTS,
Victoria and Vancouver



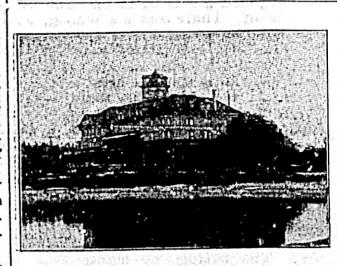
THE OVERLAND CIGAR

TURNER, BEETON & Co
SOLE AGENTS
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NELSON, B.C.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

FIRE MARINE
ACCIDENT, &c.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd 26 Store St.
General Agents and Commission Merchants.



The Leading Summer Resort of British Columbia.

MOUNT BAKER HOTEL
OAK BAY,
VICTORIA, B. C.
Open for season 1900. Terms reasonable.

THOMAS EARLE,
IMPORTER AND... WHOLESALE GROCER

HEAD OFFICE; PIONEER STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

SPECIALTIES—Crown Brand Java and Mocha Coffee, Pioneer Brand Cream Tartar Baking Powder. Star Brand Pure Spices.

All Warranted Absolutely Pure. Ask Your Grocer For them.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE 100,000 486,666
HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Comerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.
IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

YUKON AND ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

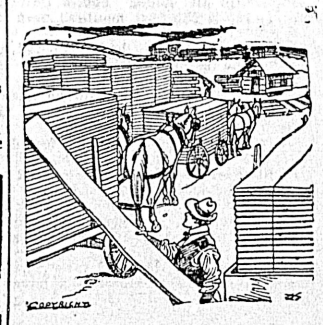
Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc. Issued Direct on DAWSON CITY, ATLIN CITY, WHITE HORSE and SKAGWAY.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT,

Deposits received from $1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.
— Dealers in —
HARDWARE,
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, AND GARDEN TOOLS.
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ETC. PIPE, FITTINGS, ETC.
LOGGING AND MINING SUPPLIES.

Telephone 5. P. O. Box 423. Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.



Are You Going to Build?

If so, carry out the idea under the most favorable conditions by seeing us about the lumber required for the purpose. A framed structure properly put up will last for generations. To build economically—build well. Flimsy constructions cost double the first price to keep in repair. Here's practical economy, first, last, and all the time.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.
Office and yard, Discovery street, P. O. Box 298. Telephone 162.

Deceased Wife's Sister

Debate on the Second Reading of Lord Strathcona's Bill.

Question That Has an Important Bearing on the Colonies

From London Times.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in moving the second reading of the bill, said that two years ago a measure with similar objects was read a second time, by a very large majority. He hoped that on this occasion the bill would be read a second time unanimously, and he urged that view on the right reverend prelates, for the clergy of the Episcopal Church, of other Protestant denominations, and of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, and other colonies had accepted this bill. His intention was that this bill should have been an exact copy of the bill of 1898, as it left their lordships' house. By an inadvertence, that had not been done, but he would be prepared to accept, in committee, amendments which would make the bill exactly similar to the measure which their lordships accepted on a former occasion. The object of this bill was to remove certain disabilities affecting, in this country, the children of marriages between a man and his deceased wife's sister in those parts of the Empire, where such marriages had, by statute approved by Her Majesty, been rendered legal. The legislatures of nearly all of the self-governing colonies had passed statutes legalizing such marriages, and the home government had in every instance sanctioned the legislation. It was intended that the bill should apply only to marriages between persons domiciled at the time of the marriages in those parts of the Empire where marriages with a deceased wife's sister had been rendered legal. In the absence of express legal decisions the position of the children of such marriages in this country could not be positively stated, but the authoritatively expressed opinion appeared to be that a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, when the parties to it were domiciled in a colony where such marriages had been rendered legal, was for some purposes binding here. But in respect of the succession to real property, the children of such marriages were in this country regarded as illegitimate, and could not take such property by descent? It was also thought that the same disqualification existed in relation to the succession to honors. This bill had been introduced to remove the stain of illegitimacy from children who had been born in wedlock, lawfully, by laws passed by colonial legislatures and approved of by the responsible advisers of the crown at home.

For 24 years the colonies had been pressing the matter upon the attention of the home authorities. The removal of the injustice which this bill sought to remove could not possibly do harm to any one. The question was not one of forcing colonial legislation upon the mother country; it was simply a question of giving practical force to what was already law in many parts of the Empire, although in England it was ignored in such a manner as to inflict upon the colonies, for no adequate purpose, a peculiarly irritating and irrational class of social disabilities constituting a grave wrong to the outlying portions of the Empire, and wholly antagonistic to imperial sentiment. It was not proposed, in this bill, to deal in any way with the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister within the United Kingdom, nor was it proposed that the bill should apply to the marriage of transients in the colonies. The measure only affected marriages in the colonies of legany domiciled residents, and he believed he had considerable authority in stating that such marriages would be held as valid for the succession of real property in almost any country in the world except the United Kingdom. The bill had the approval of the government of Canada and of all the Australasian and South African colonies, and it represented a constitutional endeavor on the part of Her Majesty's subjects outside the United Kingdom to secure for themselves and their children proper treatment when they came to their motherland. He appealed to their lordships to pass this measure unanimously and to show in that way their feeling of the justice of the request that had been made by the colonies. Such a decision, followed by the rapid passage of the bill into law, by the aid of the government, would be regarded in every part of the Empire as a message of good will to our fellow-subjects, who were so closely connected with us by common ancestry, by common patriotism, by common love for the Empire, and by common loyalty and veneration for our gracious sovereign.

The Lord Chancellor said he so far agreed with his noble friend that he thought this subject was one with which it was hardly possible to deal without repeating former arguments. His opinions on the question were fixed, and it would be impossible for him to assent to the second reading of the bill without a division. He was afraid he must ask their lordships to divide. A little too much had been made of the suggestion that in the present state of the world the loyalty of the colonies to us was an additional argument in favor of this bill. Both the mother country and the colonies had peculiarities of their own. What lay at the root of this question was marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and the difficulty with which his noble friend sought to deal arose from the fact that the law of the mother country and of the colonies was different. They must accept that fact, and until the law was altered the consequences of that law ought to be confined in each case to the country where the law prevailed. There was no reason, in common sense, why they should insist upon applying the law of the colonies to this country. The law of inheritance in this country had lasted for many centuries, and many attempts had been made to alter it. If the noble lord would begin at the other end, and would endeavor to make marriage with a deceased wife's sister lawful in this country, his action would be intelligible. The sole question was that of the inheritance of the land in England. He protested as he had protested before, against the title of this bill. If the true title were given to the bill, it would be "A bill to alter the law of inheritance in respect of real property in England." He would like to call the noble lord's attention to the fact that the consequence of making marriage with a deceased wife's sister lawful in the colonies was foreseen at the time and accepted by the colonies through several of their delegates. That consequence was that the children of such marriages would not inherit real property in England. Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape, Western Australia and New Zealand had no desire to press for a change of the law relating to real property in this country.

It appeared to him that this question was argued on an entirely false basis. It was not a question which affected the colonies at all. For their purpose the law was as they would have it. It had been suggested on their behalf that they wanted to come and alter the law of this country, but he did not think that the demand was justified. On a former occasion he had challenged his noble friend to say whether there had been a single instance of hardship under the application of this law. His noble friend did not answer him then, and he had not mentioned the matter now. So it was only, an abstract resolution that his noble friend wanted to put in the statute book. Whatever the definition of domicile might be, it was to be assumed that if a person left this country for another it was with the object of acquiring a domicile in that other country. It seemed to him that this was an attempt by a side wind to deal, not with an existing grievance, but to deal with something which might perchance assist another alteration in the law.

Lord Davey said that this bill was designed to remove a grievance which it could not be doubted was keenly felt in the colonies. It had been called a sentimental grievance, but, at any rate, it was a sentimental grievance which could be removed without any sacrifice on the part of this country. There were three cardinal facts which must be borne in mind in coming to the consideration of this bill. The first was that every one of Her Majesty's colonies, except one, had passed a bill legalizing these marriages, and very recently a bill for the same purpose was passed by the states of Jersey and received the royal assent. The second cardinal fact was that the people who were affected by this anomaly in the law were not strangers or foreigners, either in race or religion, but were our own brothers and sisters; and the third fact to bear in mind was that it was conceded on all hands that these marriages were legal marriages in the places where they were solemnized. Personal estate in this country included leaseholds, and a leasehold for 99 years at a nominal rent was practically equivalent to a freehold and thus the distinction made between the succession to real and personal property in this case was but a trumpery distinction resting on no sound principle whatever. It struck him as a very great injustice that if a man who had settled, say, in Canada, and had married there in a manner allowed by the laws of that country, which brought no reprobation or stigma with it, should be called upon to return to England and assume a position as an owner of property in this country his estate at his death should not go to his son as the heir in entail, but should pass to some collateral branch of the family. He thought that was not an impossible case. He did not understand that the delegates who had been referred to had any mission whatever to pledge the colonies, even for the time being, and they certainly had none to pledge their successors. They had, undoubtedly, no authority to say that the colonies at the present day were in the least degree debarred from pursuing what they conceived to be justice by anything which took place when the colonial bills were passed. Reference had been made to the past—to a time when, it must be remembered, England alone, and not the whole of Great Britain, was the subject of the monarchy of this kingdom. But now we had to deal with the law of an integral portion of the British Empire. It was a law affecting the status of our fellow-subjects in a large portion of the Empire. Were we in regard to fellow-subjects who were legitimate by every principle of law to keep up a solitary shred of obsolete law framed under totally different conditions to those now prevailing in order to exclude them from succeeding to the intestate succession of real estate?

The Archbishop of York said he did not see any reason why he and his colleagues should alter their opinion on this subject. They believed that no real grievance existed. It had never appeared. It was an imaginary grievance. But allowing for the moment that it did exist, it was a grievance caused by the acts of the colonies themselves. It had not originated in England, but in the colonies. On the other hand, it could be removed in the easiest way by the execution of a testament. The opinion given by the delegates some years ago was to be disregarded, why should not the same treatment be accorded to the evidence and claims of the delegates to-day? The case of Jersey had been cited, but recently an attempt was made to bring about the same style of things in the neighboring island of Guernsey, and absolutely failed. This bill betrayed its spirit and its purpose by its preamble, which ran: "Whereas it is expedient to amend the law as to marriage with a deceased wife's sister." That was the real meaning of the bill. Everything that had been said in that debate might have been urged in favor of the alteration in our own law. As we were not, he trusted, prepared to make that alteration, he did not see that any sufficient reason had been adduced to win assent to a bill which would inevitably be made use of as a reason for going still further when the time came for the discussion of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in England. He trusted that in view of these considerations and in the absence of any real grievance on the part of the colonies—or at any rate any real grievance not caused by themselves—the house would decline to give its sanction to this bill.

Earl Carrington said that those members who were in favor of the bill had hopes that some arrangement had been come to and that the bill would be allowed to pass without a division. Let their lordships imagine the case of a rich Australian squatter who had made two or three millions in New South Wales and had come to spend the end of his life in England. Let it be supposed that he had married his deceased wife's sister. He might be a man of great respectability and honored in his own country. He might even be the man who has made the first Australian peer, and he might be sitting next to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. (Laughter.) Naturally he would want a house, and he might take a house in Curzon street on a 999 years' lease. It might not be large enough, and he might acquire freehold land in order to add to it a ballroom. An accident might happen to him, either owing to the rigor of the climate or his being knocked down by a hansom cab—(laughter)—and he might die intestate. Then what would be the position of his son? He would send for a lawyer who would tell him: "You are neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring, but a mixture of all four. So long as you are in your leasehold house in Curzon street, you are legitimate and that house belongs to you, because it is leasehold, but if you go into your ballroom at the back of the house, that part of the house does not belong to you, and you are a bastard." Then the son would say, "What is my position in the House of Lords?" The reply might be, "No doubt your father was a peer. Whether your mother would have been admitted into the peeress' gallery is a question of great difficulty, which only Lord Ancaster, the lord great chamberlain could determine. (Laughter.) But one thing is absolutely certain—you can not inherit a freehold estate, and a peerage is freehold and therefore you cannot be a peer. Your father bought a shooting estate in the county of Norfolk. That also is freehold, and although you can inherit his vast riches in his own country, you cannot inherit his estate in the county of Norfolk. There are no relatives that we can lay our hands upon, and that property must revert to the crown"—that is to say, it will be annexed by the mother country in the same manner as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. (Laughter.)

This was not a fancy picture; it represented an actual state of things and one which he submitted ought not to be allowed to continue. He respectfully asked the right reverend prelate if he honestly thought the views he had expressed were really the best in the long run for the Church of England—of which His Grace was so distinguished an ornament—in the colonies and all over the world? The right reverend bench must know, from the opportunities they had of seeing the colonial bishops last year, what the opinion of the English bishops in the colonies on this great question was. In fact, it was only at the end of last year that a clergyman of the Church of England in Victoria, the Rev. G. Poynder, married his deceased wife's sister himself. (Laughter.) Having done this he sent information to his bishop. (Laughter.) The Bishop of Melbourne, Bishop Goe, was not at all pleased with what his clergyman had done—(laughter)—and as a punishment he suspended him for six months—(laughter—one might think rather too prolonged a honeymoon—(laughter—and at the end of six months he wrote to the clergyman to say that at the expiration of this period, as he had resigned, he could appoint him to another charge. Lord Carrington was given to understand that that would be done, and that, at the end of twelve calendar months, the clergyman would be reinstated in another charge. He was much disappointed their lordships' house could not come to an agreement on this question. He should have hoped that just at this moment the House of Lords would, with a good grace, have come to a decision which, it could not be denied, would be in accordance with the wishes of the colonies at large. What he would have asked the House of Lords to have done with reference to this bill was to say—Give the colonies what they want, even if you give it as if you were getting something in return. (Laughter.) Why should the House of Lords not follow the precedent set by Mr. Chamberlain in relation to the Australian Commonwealth bill? Alter the clauses as they liked, turn them upside down as Mr. Chamberlain did in the Commonwealth bill, but give the colonies what they asked for just as the House of Commons granted Australia all it insisted on.

The Earl of Kimberley was very much surprised to hear it suggested by the Lord Chancellor that there was an understanding in relation to these colonial bills. Of course there had been a great many of these bills. If his memory did not deceive him, he advised Her Majesty to assent to the first bill for amending the law in one of the Australian colonies, and certainly he had not the smallest remembrance of any condition attaching or any kind of understanding in regard to the law of real property in this country. He strongly maintained that the last argument that ought to be used in this connection was—Take care, for if you let this bill pass you will have a bill to alter the marriage law in this country. He did not think that was a fair argument to use towards the colonies. If we in this country did not wish to make marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal it was entirely in our power to refuse. But that was no reason why we should put persons in the colonies under a galling disability. What possible harm could there be in altering the law as regard persons domiciled in the colonies? It was not a wise policy, in his opinion it was not a sound principle, that because they had not made this change in the law here, although he believed the present law was not by any means acceptable to the majority of the people of this country, therefore they were to refuse to colonists and their children who were legitimate there all the privileges of legitimate children here, because, forsooth! they were afraid that the passing of this bill might increase the power of those who wished to make this great change in the marriage law of this country. (Cheers.) He did not believe indeed, the bill would have much effect. This was a colonial question—not an English question. (Cheers.) He took the bill on its own merits; and on its own merits, apart altogether from what opinion there might be here in regard to the best marriage law, he contended that in the interests of the Empire and of justice to our fellow-subjects in the colonies the house ought to pass this bill. (Cheers.)

When the house was cleared for a division it was seen that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Connaught supported the bill by entering the "Contents" lobby.

Their lordships divided, when there voted:

Contents	116
Not contents	31
Majority for the bill	85

The result was received with cheers.

Watts. I want to say that a country like this ought to have a trained statesman at the head of affairs.

Potts. Yes, that's right in a general way, but you must also bear in mind who are his trainers.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Krabby. Thank goodness, there's no marrying or giving in marriage in heaven.

Mrs. Krabby. Naturally, my dear. A marriage is impossible without a bridegroom.—Philadelphia Press

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPPING.

List of the Vessels Bound to B. C. Ports, With Flag, Rig, Tonnage, Name of Master, Where From, Destination, and Date of Reported Sailing.

Ardnamurchan, British ship, 1,619 tons, Crosby, master; sailed May 31 from Santa Rosalia to Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser on account of Bell-Irving & Co.

Antiope, British ship, 1,365 tons; Murray, master; sailed from San Francisco on June 9, to load coal at Ladysmith.

Brussels—British bark, 691 tons; Tonkin, master; sailed from Liverpool on January 29 for Victoria, B.C., with general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet.

Carl—German ship, 1,916 tons; Hashagen, master; sailed from Liverpool on May 1 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to Robert Ward & Co.

Cedarbank—British ship; Batchalder, master; sailed from Hongkong for Royal Roads on June 4. For orders. Chartered to load wheat at Portland.

Clan Mackenzie—1,509 tons; sailed from Batavia June 1, via Yokahama for Royal Roads, to load salmon on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans.

Charles F. Crocker—American schooner, 763 tons; Dewars, master; sailed from Salavery on May 4 for Vancouver with cargo of sugar consigned to B.C. Sugar Refinery.

Corona—American schooner, 374 tons; Anderson, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 21 for Royal Roads. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.

Crown Prince—Norwegian bark, 972 tons; Salvasen, master; from Penarth via Puntas Arenas to Royal Roads; sailed October 16. At Montevideo March 21 in distress. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.

Comet—American schooner, 368 tons; Tornstrom, master; sailed from San Pedro on May 29 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Port Gamble.

Elwell—American ship, 1,356 tons; Ellis, master; sailed from Honolulu for Royal Roads on May 22. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Fiery Cross—1,359 tons; from Newcastle for Royal Roads, via Acupulco. To load salmon on account Robert Ward

Florence—American ship, 1,574 tons; Ryder, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 25 for Royal Roads. For orders.

Garibaldi—Norwegian bark, 533 tons; Olsen, master; sailed from Callao on April 13 for Royal Roads.

Glenogil—British ship, 2,193 tons; Stevenson, master; sailed from London on March 3 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.

Hecla—American ship, 1,435 tons; Nelson, master; sailed from Honolulu for Ladysmith on May 23 to load coal.

Helios—German bark, 1,201 tons; Ostermann, master; from Vladivostock to Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser for Liverpool and London.

Ilala—British ship, 1,246 tons; Timothy, master; sailed from London for British Columbia June 8.

Imberhorne—British ship, 1,997 tons; Lever, master; sailed from Liverpool on January 31 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to Robert Ward & Co.

James Drummond—American ship, 1,415 tons; Skewes, master; sailed from Port Los Angeles for Esquimalt on June 1. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus. Will dock at Esquimalt for repairs.

John Currier—American ship, 1,847 tons; Lawrence, master; sailed from Hongkong on April 30 for Royal Roads. Will load lumber at Hastings.

Kilmallie—British bark, 1,519 tons; sailed from Cardiff on May 1 for Esquimalt with coal for the navy.

Lindfield—British ship, 2,169 tons; Patterson, master; sailed from Santa Roslia for Royal Roads on May 22. To load lumber at Hastings.

Low Wood—British bark, 1,091 tons; Utley, master; sailed from Acululco for Royal Roads on June 2. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Machrihanish—1,641 tons; from Shanghai for Royal Roads. To load salmon on account Robert Ward & Co.

Nanaimo—Bark, 397 tons; Roberts, master; from Nagasaki for Royal Roads; for orders.

Nymphe—German ship, 2049 tons; Hilmer, master; sailed from Yokahama about June 7. for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Paul Rickmers—German ship, 2,817 tons; Watson, master; from Hiogo for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Rimac—British schooner, 889 tons; Warn, master; sailed from Cardiff on February 21 for Esquimalt with cargo of coal for the navy.

Sirene—German ship, 1,410 tons; from Yokohama for Royal Roads. To load salmon.

Thistle—British bark, 1,147 tons; sailed from Hongkong for Royal Roads about May 13. To load lumber at Moodyville.

Wilhelmine—German ship, 1,695 tons; sailed from Junin about May 31 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at one of Vancouver mills, for Delagoa Bay.

STEAMERS.

Steamers on the way to and from British Columbia ports:—

Aorangi—Can.-Aus. Line .....For Honolulu, Brisbane, Sydney. Dus Sydney June 23rd.

Warrimoo—Can.-Aus. Line .....To sail from outer wharf for Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, June 29.

Miowera—Can.-Aus. Line .....From Sydney, June 19th; Brisbane, June 21; Honolulu, July 4. Due July 11.

Empress of China—C.P.R. SS. Co.....From Hongkong, June 6; Shanghai, 8th; Nagasaki, 11; Kobe, 12, and Yokahama, 15th. Due June 26.

Empress of Japan—C.P.R. SS. Co.....From Victoria June 18 for Yokohama, June 29; Kobe, July 2; Hongkong, via ports, July 8.

Empress of India—C.P.R. SS. Co.....From Hongkong June 27; Shanghai, June 29 and Yokohama, July 6. Due July 17.

Dolphin—W. & A. SS. Co.....Sailed from New York on May 2 to go on the Alaskan run.

Kvarven—Norwegian steamer.....Sailed from Liverpool April 13 via Barry April 18. Brings general cargo to Victoria, consigned to W. A. Ward.

THE SALMON FLEET.

Vessels chartered to carry the 1900 salmon pack to England:—

Ardnamurchan—1,619 tons; left Santa Rosalia May 31. Bell-Irving & Co.

Machrihanish—1,641 tons; from Shanghai. Robert Ward & Co.

Fiery Cross—1,399 tons; sailed from Newcastle May 1 for Royal Roads, via Acapulco. Robert Ward & Co.

Sirene—1,410 tons; from Yokohama. Johnson Burnett.

Clan Mackenzie—1,509 tons; from Batavia June 1 via Yokohama. Evans, Coleman & Evans.

EVERY KIND OF BACKACHE

Yields to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, Because They Act Directly on the Liver, as Well as the Kidney

Pains in the small of the back, over the kidneys, are usually due to derangements of the kidneys, and disappear when the kidneys are set right.

But there are other kinds of backache, by far the greater proportion, that can never be reached by treating the kidneys. Pains in the shoulders, through the centre of the back, and in the sides are caused by a torpid action of the liver, and can only be driven out when the liver is made healthy and active.

To reach the diver, as well as the kidneys, to set the filtering organs in working order and to cure every kind of backache, there is but one unfailing remedy, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is the only treatment that has this direct and combined action on both liver and kidneys, and the only one that positively and permanently cures backache, whether caused by liver or kidneys.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

A Trip to Europe

And the Paris Exhibition

is a greater pleasure to those who do not suffer from

SEA SICKNESS

than to those who do.

...Abbey's Effervescent Salt

is a specific for this distressing malady. Taken regularly for a few days before starting, and during the voyage, it stimulates the liver and digestion, and acts as a

SEDATIVE

to the nerves of the stomach. It is a necessity and not a luxury to all persons who know how to travel in comfort.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

Ireland's Famous Whiskies.

WILLIAM JAMESON'S HARP BRAND

GEO. ROE'S STAR BRAND

"D.W.D." SHAMROCK BRAND

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE

DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., Ltd.

TO BE HAD OF ALL LEADING GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

LAW YOUNG & CO., - Montreal, - Sole Agents for Canada.



Pither & Leiser, Sole Agents Victoria B. C.

Boys Straw Hats.

BLOUSES for BOYS.

WHITE DUCK SUITS.

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES, 87 YATES STREET COR. BROAD.

Lithographing
Job Printing
Label Printing
Book Binding
Embossing

THE COLONIST PRESSES are noted for the excellence of the work turned out in the above branches Each Department is thoroughly equipped for every class of Commercial work, the best of workmen are employed, and only first-class material used. The facilities are such that promptness is assured in the delivery of orders, and prices are based upon a fair profit being earned.

Samples and Prices Will be Furnished on Application

THE ATTENTION of all classes of Business and Professional Men is called to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with everything requisite in the Stationery line, where Engraving, Printing, Binding or Embossing is required, and of a character and at a price, considering quality of work, equal to that produced anywhere on the continent.

THE ATTENTION of Mining Men is also directed to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with Stock Certificates of Original Design of the Very Highest Class, Stock Books, Registers, Etc.

THE COLONIST

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas.

Annual Sales: 25,720,000 Bottles.

SOLE AGENTS: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Dominion's Iron and Steel

Marked Improvement in the Industry in Canada During Last Year.

In a Few Years This Country Will Be an Extensive Producer.

The Canadian Manufacturer has the following from the advance sheets of the annual statistical report of Mr. James M. Swank, statistician of the American Iron and Steel Association:

We are glad to record a marked improvement in the iron and steel industries of Canada in 1899. Relatively, these industries made as much progress in that year as those of the United States and European countries. New iron and steel enterprises were undertaken, chiefly in the province of Ontario, and the production of works that had already been established was increased. Canada now bids fair to become in a few years an important contributor to the world's supply of iron and steel, and possibly it may contribute in a still larger degree to its supply of iron ore and coal.

The progress of the Canadian iron and steel industries in 1899, as in the two preceding years, has been greatly promoted by the action of the Dominion parliament in enacting the Boundary Act, of June 29, 1897, which provided for the payment of liberal bounties by the Dominion government to the manufacturers of "steel ingots, puddled iron bars, and pig iron," $3 per ton to be paid "on steel ingots manufactured from ingredients of which not less than 50 per cent. of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada"; $3 per ton "on puddled iron bars manufactured from pig iron made in Canada"; $3 per ton "on pig iron on the proportion produced from Canadian ore," and $2 per ton "on pig iron on the proportion produced from foreign ore." By the terms of the act referred to, these bounties were to terminate on April 23, 1902, but an act of the Dominion parliament dated August 11, 1899, extended the bounty provisions to June 30, 1907, provided, however, that they should be annually reduced after April 23, 1902, as follows: from that date to June 30, 1903, ninety per cent. shall be paid; from June 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, seventy-five per cent.; from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, fifty-five per cent.; from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, thirty-five per cent.; from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, twenty per cent. The act of August 11, 1899, also provided that, "notwithstanding anything in the statutes of 1897, or in this act, no bounty shall be paid under this act on steel ingots made from puddled iron bars manufactured in Canada." The bounty provisions of the act of June 29, 1897, were held to have come into force on April 23, 1897. We have quoted from the official copy of the acts of the Dominion parliament.

The production of pig iron in the Dominion of Canada was first ascertained from the manufacturers by the American Iron and Steel Association for the year 1894, when it amounted to 44,791 gross tons. In 1895 the production amounted to 37,829 tons; in 1896 to 60,030 tons; in 1897 to 53,796 tons, and in 1898 to 68,755 tons. In 1899 the production of all kinds of pig iron, including spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese, was 94,077 tons, of which 17,796 tons were charcoal and 76,281 tons were charcoal and coke mixed, and coke pig iron. The production of Bessemer pig iron in 1899, included in the figures given above, was 5,120 tons, and the production of basic iron was 22,666 tons—all made by one company. The total production of pig iron in 1899, as compared with that of 1898, shows an increase of 25,322 tons. The consumption of limestone by the Canadian furnaces in 1899, amounted to 50,726 tons, against 30,302 tons in 1898.

Canada produced spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese for the first time in the spring of 1899, the Mineral Products Company, of Hillsboro, N.B., having blown in its leased furnace at Bridgeville, N.S., on May 11 of that year. A mixture of charcoal and coke is used for fuel. The furnace did not run continuously on spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese in 1899, about one-fourth of its production during the year being ordinary pig iron.

On December 31, 1899, the unsold stocks of pig iron in Canada, which were in the hands of the manufacturers or their agents, amounted to 9,932 tons, as compared with 9,979 tons on December 31, 1898, 20,265 tons on December 31, 1897, 29,320 tons on December 31, 1896, and 17,800 on December 31, 1895. Of the unsold pig iron on hand on December 31, 1899, a little less than one-half was charcoal pig iron, the remainder being coke.

On December 31, 1899, there were nine completed blast furnaces in the Dominion, and of this number four were in blast and five were out of blast. On December 31, 1898, there were also nine completed furnaces, of which three were in blast and six out of blast.

The production of Bessemer and of basic and acid open-hearth steel ingots and castings in 1899, was 22,000 gross tons, against 21,540 tons in 1898. Of the total production of open-hearth steel in 1899, about one-third was made by the acid process. The production of iron rails and open-hearth steel rails in 1899 amounted to 835 gross tons, against 600 tons in 1898; structural shapes, 2,899 tons, against 1,565 tons in 1899; cut nails made by rolling mills and steel works having cut-nail factories connected with their plants, 235,981 kegs of 100 pounds, against 152,688 kegs in 1898; plates and sheets, 2,220 tons, against about 1,000 tons in 1898; all other rolled products, excluding muck and scrap bars, blooms, billets, sheet bars, etc., 94,153 tons, against 80,322 tons in 1898. Changing the cut nail production from kegs to gross tons, the total quantity of all kinds of iron and steel rolled into finished products, amounted to 110,642 tons, against 90,303 tons in 1898, 77,021 tons in 1897, 75,043 tons in 1896, and 66,402 tons in 1895.

The total number of completed rolling mills and steel works in Canada on December 31, 1899, was sixteen. Of this number at least there were idle during the whole of 1899.

During 1899, the Abbott-Mitchell Iron and Steel Company was organized for the purpose of erecting a rolling mill at Belleville, Ont., and during the same year the work of erecting the necessary buildings was commenced. Parts of the plants of the Metropolitan Rolling Mills, of Montreal, Canada; the Thames Iron Works, of Norwich, Conn., and the Nashua Iron and Steel Company, of Nashua, New Hampshire, were acquired, the two works first named being entirely dismantled. The new plant at Belleville was not completed and put in operation until 1900. It is equipped with one 9, one 12 and one 18-inch train of rolls, and will manufacture bars and other shapes.

On January 1, 1900, the Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., acquired the business of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Co., which formerly operated a coke furnace at Hamilton, and the Ontario Rolling Mill Co., which formerly operated two rolling mills at Hamilton, all in the province of Ontario. In addition to manufacturing all the products formerly made by the blast furnace company and the rolling mill company, the new company will also make basic and acid steel, two open-hearth furnaces having been recently completed. The first steel was made on May 9, of the present year.

In 1899 the Canada Iron Furnace Co., commenced the erection of a charcoal furnace at Midland, Ont., which he expects to have completed and ready to blow in in June. It will be sixty-five feet high, and its bosh diameter will be twelve feet. It will have an annual capacity of about 30,000 gross tons of pig iron.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of Sydney, C.B., commenced in the fall of 1899 the erection of four blast furnaces at Sydney, two of which it expects to have completed and ready for operation in the fall of 1900, and two in the spring of 1901. The furnaces will be eighty-five feet high and seventeen feet in diameter at the bosh. Coke will be used for fuel, obtained from the company's own ovens, of which 400 of the Otto-Hoffman type are now being built. Hematite iron ore will be brought from the company's mines on Belle Island, Newfoundland. The four furnaces will have an annual capacity of about 400,000 gross tons of pig iron suitable for the manufacture of open-hearth steel. The same company is also erecting at Sydney ten 50 gross ton open-hearth furnaces will have an annual capacity of about 350,000 gross tons.

Early in 1900 Messrs. William Kennedy & Sons, Limited, of Owen Sound, Ont., erected at that place one 2-ton Tropenas convertor for the manufacture of steel castings. Steel was first produced in April, 1900.

The Canadian Steel Company was recently granted a charter by the Dominion parliament. It advises us that its capital stock will be $18,000,000 and that it will shortly commence to erect works at Welland and Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, for the manufacture of pig iron, Bessemer and open-hearth steel, steel rails, plates, structural shapes, etc., etc. The first plant will be built at Welland and will have a capacity of about 1,000 tons per day of finished products. The organization of the company will be completed as soon as the royal assent is obtained for the charter. The company expects to have its plant at Welland in operation in May, 1901. Contracts for the erection of the blast furnaces and steel works have been placed with Pittsburg companies.

The Nickel and Steel Company, advises us that it is about to commence the erection of a large blast furnace, a steel plant, and rolling mill at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., with $10,000,000 capital. The company hopes to have its works completed and in operation in the spring of 1901. Nickel ore from the Sudbury district and iron ore from the Michipicoten district will be used in the blast furnace. The rolling mill will have a daily capacity of about 1,000 tons of steel rails, bars, and plates. Still other furnaces and steel plants in Canada are projected.

BOXEE MAN.

Boxee man him muchee mad,
Likee killum welly bad,
Heap good shootum can,
Missionally thinkee "dam,"
Callum loudee, "Uncle Sam,
Me 'flaid Boxee man."

Boxee man he catchum King;
No 'flaid him to jullee bling;
King no likee plan.
Allee same must stay in jail,
Boxee man no takum bail,
Heap bad Boxee man.

King, he yellum, "Likee out,"
Boxee man no healum shout,
No good healum can.
Just go loun' and dlinkum blood.
Li Hung Chang him name one Mud;—
Him 'flaid Boxee man.

England, Lussia, sendum ship.
Tellum Boxee man, "heap skip"—
No for him can stan';
Boxee man heap likam fight,
Tellum sailor allee lite,
Bad, bad Boxee man.

Million Boxee heap dead fall,—
No care,—no can killum all,
Plenty like him san';
Eulope wondel what he do,
Fightum Boxee, no get through,
Too much Boxee man.

SUBMARINE NAVLGATION.

It Has Its Limits for the Present—The Boats are Uncomfortable.

Turning to the type of submarine torpedo boat, says Admiral Hichborn, in the Engineering Magazine, we find that many of the desiderata for such a craft are found to be impossible according to the showing made in the "Holland," which undoubtedly is the most advanced example. For instance, it is desirable to get speed as great as that of the fastest torpedo boat; to have very great radius of action; to have a means of directing the course by vision upon a moving object while remaining invisible beneath the surface; to have the vessel very habitable and comfortable for great lengths of time; to have unlimited quantities of air for power and respiration by the crew. These are not attainable at present, and there is no prospect that they will be until some entirely new and most efficient way of acquiring power be discovered and until some startling discoveries in chemistry are made.

ALL SEEN HIM.

From Forest and Stream.

Have you seen our Isaac Walton,
With his bamboo posed with grace,
And his casting lines and flies around his hat,
But the quarters to buy fish with
Kept discreetly out of sight,
With the pennyroyal to keep away the gnat?

Have you seen his natty creel, too—
A square hole in its lid,
Showing sandwiches and milk and lemonade,
But his flask of Four Crown whisky,
Kept discreetly out of sight—
To prevent the influenza, should he wade?

Have you seen lug his fish home,
And heard him spin the yarns,
'Bout his fighting them, and pile up lie on lie,
But the boy who sold them to him,
Kept discreetly out of sight,
While he posed a "holy terror" with the fly?

Why, of course, you've often seen him,
And you've been there too, yourself,
And you've done the great prevaricating act,
But the quarters that you've squandered
Kept discreetly out of sight,
As you've passed off lies for solid fact.

That invention that Brown is preparing to put on the market is a great thing.

I'm beginiag to doubt it.

What? Why, there's plenty of money in it. Don't you believe it?

Yes, indeed. Nearly all of mine is there. —Philadelphia Press.

My wife, he said proudly, has been known as the Queen of Hearts.

No doubt, was the answer, that is why she took the knave.—Chicago Post.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Position of the Boxes of the Victoria System.

3—Birdcage Walk and Superior, James Bay
4—Carr and Simcoe Streets, "
5—Michigan and Menzies Streets, "
6—Menzies and Niagara Streets, "
7—Montreal and Kingston Streets, "
8—Montreal and Simcoe Streets, "
9—Dallas Rd and Simcoe Street, "
14—Vancouver and Burdette Streets.
15—Douglas and Humboldt Streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert Streets.
21—Yates and Broad Streets.
23—Fort and Government Streets.
24—Yates and Wharf Streets.
25—Johnson and Government Streets.
26—Douglas St. bet. Fort and View Street.
27—Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.
31—View and Blanchard Streets.
32—Fort and Quadra Streets.
34—Yates and Cook Streets.
35—Yates and Stanley Ave.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro Roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond Roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora Sreets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard Streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook Streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery Streets.
52—Government and Princess Avenue.
53—King's Road and Second Street.
54—Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside Ave.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store Streets.
62—Discovery and Store Streets.
63—John and Bridge Streets.
64—Catherine Street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield Avenue and Esquimalt Road.
71—Douglas St., and Burnside Road.

THE MARKETS.

Victoria, June 25th.

The quotations are as follows:

Oglivie's Hungarian, per bbl.	$ 5.00
Lake of the Woods, per bbl	5.00
Leitch's per bbl	5.00
O. K. per bbl	5.00@ 5.50
Snowflake, per bbl	4.40
Calgary, Hungarian	5.00
Premier, per bbl	5.00
XXX Enderby, per bbl.	4.50
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	27.00@30.00
Corn (whole) per ton	25.00@28.00
Corn (cracked) per ton	27.00@30.00
Oats, per ton	28.00@30.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@ 50
Rolled Oats, (B. & K.)	04
Rolled Oats, (B.&K.) 7lb sack	30
Feed—	
Hay (baled) per ton	14.00@16.00
Straw, per bale	50@ 75
Middlings, per ton	20.00@25.00
Bran, per ton	20.00@23.00
Ground Feed, per ton	26.00@30.00
Vegetables—	
Potatoes (new) per lb	5
Water Cress, per bunch	5
Cabbage, per lb	3
Cauliflower, per head	10@ 15
Celery, per bunch	15
Lettuce, four heads for	25
Onions, per lb	6
Onions (pickling) per lb	3@ 4
Gherkins, per lb	3@ 5
Radishes, 2 bunches for	5
Carrots, per lb	2
Tomatoes	15
Cucumbers (Island) each	15
Fish—	
Salmon, (smoked) per lb	18
Salmon, (spring) per lb	10
Shrimps, per lb	50
Cod, per lb	8@ 10
Halibut, per lb	8
Herring	5
Smelts	10
Flounders	8
Crabs, 3 for	25
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs, per doz	25
Eggs, (Manitoba) per doz	20
Butter (Delta Creamery)	35
Best Dairy	15@ 22
Butter (Cowichan Creamery)	35
Cheese, (Canadian)	18@ 20
Lard, per lb	12½@ 15
Meats—	
Hams, (American) per lb	16
Hams, (Canadian) per lb	15
Bacon, (American) per lb	17@ 18
Bacon, (Canadian), per lb	14@ 16
Bacon, (rolled) per lb	12@ 16
Bacon, (long clear) per lb	12½
Shoulders, per lb	14
Beef, per lb	8@ 18
Mutton, per lb	10@ 18
Veal, per lb	10@ 18
Pork, per lb	10@ 15
Fruit—	
Bananas, per doz	25@ 35
Oranges, per doz	25@ 60
Cocoanuts, each	10@ 15
Apricots, per lb	10
Cherries, per lb	10@ 12½
Strawberries, per lb.	6@ 10
Peaches, per lb	15
Gooseberries, per lb	5@ 6
Lemons, (California) per doz.	25
Lemons, (small)	10@ 15
Apples, per box	2.50
Cranberries, per lb	12½
Muscatels,	15
Pineapples	20@ 50
Blackberries, per lb	10
Raspberries, per lb	8
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per pair	1.50@ 1.75
Ducks, per pair	1.80
Dressed Turkeys, per lb.	20@ 25
Duck, (dressed), each	85
Spring Chickens, each	50@ 65

WHISKY MEDICINES.

The temperance press is emphasizing the danger to the home in the use of "medicines" which are loaded with whisky or alcohol. In this respect, as well as in the remarkable character of their cures, Dr. Pierce's medicines differ from other preparations. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription" contain no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant, and are equally free from opium, cocaine, and other narcotics. Every family should have a copy of People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent absolutely free, on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing and customs. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SUNKEN ANDELANA.

Another Attempt to Be Made to Raise the Ill-Fated Ship.

Another try is to be made at the raising of the sunken British ship Andelana which with its coffined crew of drowned seamen has rested on the bottom of Commencement bay for over a year past, says the Tacoma News. At least so say the men employed aboard the derrick barge of the Pacific Wrecking & Salvage Company.

During all the long months of summer and winter that have gone past since Diver Sorenson with his optimistic arguments persuaded Tacoma capital that with three powerful tugs the Andelana could be dragged into water so shallow as to make diving operations easy; while the daisies were finding bloom on the sod of poor Baldwin's grave—the diver who lost his life in trying to reach the wreck; while the grass has grown on the mound that covers the remains of Captain Walters—the Lake Erie diver who brought the wrecking barge to Tacoma and who passed away in the hospital here—day and night the barge of the Pacific Wrecking & Salvage Company, with its shears, tackles, warehouses and living houses has swung idly to and fro with the tide. No effort was apparent looking to the probable use of the gear.

But now an air of activity has come to the derrick. Smoke is to be seen coming from the stove pipe of the galley and a report is current on the water front that "something is to be done". This "something" as understood in shipping cirles is the sending down of collapsible air bags, the hatches first having been located by means of deep sea lines worked from the surface. No patent diving armor is to be used nor is any man to risk his life in the effort to make the descent through sea water of 240 feet which is necessary to reach the Andelana. Sinkers are to be attached to the air bags giving them a plummet like drop, the air hose connections being reinforced by lead lines. It is figured that ten or more of these bags can be distributed about the hull and when inflated will serve to give such buoyancy to the vessel as to enable her to be moved.

E. Irving Halstead, the well-known electrician of Tacoma, who has possibly done more genuine hard work in the attempt to bring the Andelana to the surface than anyone else, was questioned this afternoon as to his opinion of the probable success of the effort to be made. He said:—

"It cannot be done. If the Andelana is ever raised—and I firmly believe the vessel can be brought to the surface—it must be through the agency of a diver working immediately on the hull and able to make his way with air pipes, bags, etc., through the maze of dragging rigging and gear that must certainly form a network over the hatch combines in the position that the ship rests. No human hand from the surface can guide a package, even as compact as these air bags may be pressed, into the hatchway of a vessel so long submerged as the Andelana. Further still, there could be no certainty as to location of the bags. The idea is utterly impracticable to my mind."

CHEAPEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

• • • I am reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW weekly with the greatest pleasure. To a working person with less time to give to literature than the large literary output of the day requires, it assumes the proportions of a boon. The London Saturday Review and THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW really form my chief journalistic sustenance. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Author of "The Man with the Hoe."

• • • I often say to my literary friends that if I could subscribe for only two literary weeklies THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW would be one of them. It should be a delight and a profit to ever book lover, be he an author, a publisher, a seller, or a buyer. EDWIN MARKHAM.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal.

• • • Nothing so full and so satisfactory in the way of a literary paper has ever been so successfully carried out in this country as THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is now indisputably the paper which a person interested in books or literary matters must have if he would keep advised. EDWARD BOK.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

From Miss Helen Gould.

• • • While I am glad to write a line or two in appreciation of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I feel that the periodical hardly needs such commendation, as its work speaks for itself. HELEN MILLER GOULD.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Princeton's Professor of English.

• • • It gives me pleasure to state that your NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is filling a long-felt need in modern American literary criticism. T. H. W. HUNT.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Author of "Literary Landmarks."

• • • I am so dependent upon THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that I have it sent to me wherever I may be, on either side of the Atlantic. It seems to tell me everything I want to know about current books and their makers, and when and in the way I want to know it. LAURENCE HUTTON.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Prominent Author and Editor.

• • • Here in Bermuda, where I am passing the Winter, I miss many things to which I have been accustomed "in the States," but I do not miss THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Why not? Because I have provided myself with that weekly publication, without which, as a writer and a lover of books, I should indeed be a castaway on a distant isle of the sea. NOAH BROOKS.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Professor of English at Cornell.

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has become quite indispensable to me in my professorship. Its criticisms are soundly based and altogether what one desires in the way of a succinct characterization of a work. HIRAM CORSON.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Author of "The Choir Invisible."

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has created for itself a peculiar and controlling place. The serious reader ignores it or overlooks it to his own loss. Admirably planned and ably edited it is at once a guide and an inspiration. JAMES LANE ALLEN.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Forty Years Librarian, Astor Library

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW seems to have won a conspicuous place. This fact cannot be too widely made known to all who would keep abreast with current affairs. We greet it, indeed, with somewhat the eager expectancy of an Argosy of goodly spoils. FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Author of "Wake Robin."

• • • I look upon THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as the most important enterprise undertaken by a daily newspaper in many years. It gives literature and art their due prominence, and recognizes them as great factors in a people's life. JOHN BURROUGHS.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Author of "My Study Fire."

• • • I think you have achieved a distinct success on high lines. I am constantly hearing about THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW from the best sources. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

An Eminent Woman Poet.

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is a weekly pleasure, for it keeps me so fully advised of all that is going on in the world of letters. I admire your fairness and your hospitality. LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

• • • Permit me to say that, in my opinion, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is doing more for literature and art than any publication of which I know. Furthermore, I believe that your usefulness is just beginning. Especially is this true in the West, where people interested in such matters are only just beginning to find you out. CHARLES MAJOR.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Editor of Harper's Weekly.

• • • I consider THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW worthy of the highest commendation. It is the first thing I look for in my copy of the Saturday TIMES. And it very rarely happens that I do not read it through from beginning to end. It is not only interesting to me as a writer of books and as an editor of a weekly publication, but I have found it of extreme value in the pursuit of my duties as a Trustee of the Yonkers Public Library. JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Author of "The Lady or the Tiger?"

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is to me very much like a literary club, where I hear news about books and the people who write them. If a man has no literary friends or associates, let him read THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW; if he has many such, let him read it all the same, so that he may be able to talk with profit to himself and them. FRANK R. STOCKTON.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

An Author and a Publisher.

• • • As far as I am in a position to judge, the information that has been presented to the reading public from week to week in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning the literature of the day has been more comprehensive, better proportioned, and more trustworthy than has ever before been attempted by any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Professor American History, Cornell.

• • • I have come to depend on THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for my weekly supply of information as to the world's doings in the sphere of books in our own tongue, its reports on that matter having, as I think I find, the primary virtues of fullness, accuracy, and fairness. MOSES COIT TYLER.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Author of "Little Rivers."

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is conducted along the lines of a genuine criticism. It distinguishes clearly between a review and an advertisement. It has already achieved success; I hope it will win an ever-widening prosperity. HENRY VAN DYKE.

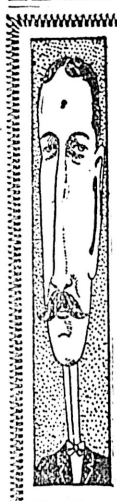
The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Author of "Richard Carvel."

• • • A reliable literary mentor is an absolute necessity, and therefore I look forward weekly with eagerness to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Its success must be gratifying to all lovers of literature. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

THE • NEW YORK TIMES' SATURDAY • REVIEW.



A Long-Headed Man Always Gets the Best He Can For His Money.

Packard's Shoe Dressings ARE THE BEST.

25c.

Pony size, 15c. At all Shoe Stores.

L. H. PACKARD & CO. MONTREAL.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Best and Safest Family Medicine

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

The World's Medicine

Annual Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 Boxes. at all Druggists.

Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the world, and this has been achieved

Without the publication of testimonials

Albion Iron Works Co. Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

"Forewarned is Forearmed."

ARMOUR'S

Beef Extract and Vegetable Tablets.

For Quickly Preparing Beef Tea, Soup, etc. No trouble to use. Always ready. Will keep in any climate. Just the thing for Miners, Prospectors, Soldiers, Sportsmen, etc.

Packed in Three Sizes—25c, 75c and $1.25 each. Sold by all wholesale and retail dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Armour & Company, Chicago.

A stock of Armour's Extract of Beef, Vigoral and Beef Extract and Vegetable Tablets is carried at our branch house, SEATTLE, WASH.

The Empire Typewriter.

is an appropriate name. Its empire is very large and embraces the most intelligent and skilled users of typewriters in Canada and the United States. For $60 you get the simplest, most thorough and effective machine made. Warranted to be everything claimed.

The Williams Mfg Co Limited, Montreal.

Agents at Vancouver: Thomson Stationery Co.

Read • The • Colonist